THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 209

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS / TWOPENCE A COPY

Italy Cautious In Exploitation Of New Empire

Much Fertile Land and Great Forests Beckon to Colonists

Plenty of Water

Government Has Launched Two Groups to Develop Conquered Tracts

Italy's Colonization of Ethiopia
Last of Three Articles

By **Paul Cremona**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—From the economic and industrial standpoints, Ethiopia is still an unknown country—a "terra incognita." Immense regions, such as Shire, have been crossed for the first time by white men during the Italo-Ethiopian War of 1935-36. It is known only roughly that Ethiopia produces coffee, cereals, cotton, wool, oleaginous seeds, hides, fine timber, wax and bananas, and it is believed that the subsoil is very rich in mineral wealth.

In the first stage, therefore, Ethiopia is seen by Italy as a vast field for the occupation of technical experts, engineers, farmers, peasants and workmen. In order to avoid a useless waste of energy, the Italians wish to proceed rapidly in Ethiopia but without harmful improvisations. They will proceed methodically, basing their action on the careful studies of experts, after orderly inquiries and following an organic plan of work.

Fertile Lands on Heights

The Italian economics missions sent to Ethiopia have so far reached the following conclusions:

Portions of the Ethiopian plateau lying at medium heights are incrediby fertile, so much so that coffee and maize grow wild there and two and even three crops a year can be gathered. According to recent calculations, there are 50,000,000 hectares of land which can be cultivated with wheat, of which only 100,000 hectares are at present sown—a hectare being 2.471 acres.

Ethiopian stock-breeding can today count about 20,000,000 head of cattle.

The forests can supply excellent timber for building and for cabinet making.

A considerable quantity and variety of useful minerals are known to exist, including gold, platinum, iron, copper, silver, lead, nickel, magnesium, tungsten.

Lots of Water

The hydraulic resources of certain territories consisting of large lakes and important rivers can be turned to account for the production of electrical energy for industrial purposes. The same wealth of water will facilitate on a vast scale the production of cotton. In short, the potential wealth of Ethiopia will permit—or so the Italians hope—the mother country receiving just those raw materials and products which she now entirely or in part lacks.

For the purpose of the practical development of Ethiopia two important initiatives have already been launched. One, led by the former Finance Minister, Alberto De Stefani, is under the patronage of the Royal Italian Academy, and has a scientific character. The other is led by Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, the former Governor of Libya, is connected with the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, of which he is the chairman and has an industrial character.

Organizing for Mining

Italian industry proposes, above all, to exploit the mineral wealth of the subsoil, and for this purpose a special semistate body has been created, the "Azienda Mineraria per l'Africa Orientale" (the East African Mining Corporation), the capital for which is provided by the state and by semistate bodies. This undertaking will take over old mining concessions and provide for the exploitation of new resources.

Among all the colonial industries, which are notoriously but little profitable at the beginning, that of mining always promises good results, and the beginning of the Italian industrial effort in East Africa will above all be directed to the mining field.

Alongside the metallic minerals are to be found in Ethiopia a whole series of extractive minerals, not so impressive outwardly, but nevertheless of no less practical value, such as a cauline, limestone and marbles. It has been ascertained, in addition, that Ethiopia possesses abundant supplies of lignites suitable for hydrogenation for the manufacture of synthetic petrol. A large Italian company has already decided to establish an undertaking for producing synthetic fuel by the cracking system.

Colonization Schemes

The exploitation of the mineral wealth will be accompanied, if not preceded, by agricultural coloniza-

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President in Quebec

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W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister — **Lord Tweedsmuir**, Governor General of Canada — **Adelard Godbout**, Quebec Premier

Inset Above: President Roosevelt. The Famous Cliffs Bearing Quebec's Citadel Are Seen Above

Roosevelt's Visit to Canada

Relations Best Ever Between Neighbors Long at Peace

Big Tasks Ahead

United States relations with Canada on the occasion of President Roosevelt's visit there are reviewed by Professor Elliott, just back from Canada after making a comprehensive study of Canadian politics. The following article sets forth his findings.

By **W. Y. Elliott**
Professor of Government, Harvard University
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec is represented in the press as just a neighborly call on the Canadian Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir. That is what it is, no doubt, but that is not all that the occasion means to Canadians.

Our friends across the border value their symbolic ties with the other nations of the British Commonwealth. There is in Canada, none of the attitude toward the King's personal representative that has been manifested in the Irish Free State. There Mr. De Valera has been at great pains to belittle the office and

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Scene at Arrival

By the Associated Press

Quebec, July 31

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT came into a city gay with flags and prepared for all the pomp and ceremony reserved for the heads of other nations.

The signal for the all-day display of official hospitality and welcome was given the minute Mr. Roosevelt stepped from his special train accompanied by Lord Tweedsmuir, Canada's Governor General, who had boarded it a few minutes before.

A great crowd swarmed about the depot gave him a roaring ovation.

A guard of honor, consisting of Quebec's French-Canadian regiment, the Royal 22d, saluted the President when he stepped from the train.

The regiment's band played the United States and British national anthems.

U. S. President Breaks Precedent in Call at Quebec

Tweedsmuir Greets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, July 31 — President Roosevelt came to Canada today, and Canada took him to her heart.

For many years Franklin Delano Roosevelt has spent his summers in Canada and ran in and out of the house like one of the family. Today for the first time he paid a formal call through the front door, and thousands of Canadians and visiting Americans cheered him to the echo.

President Roosevelt accomplished what General Montgomery failed to do nearly 150 years ago. He planted the American flag on the heights of Quebec, as on the ramparts the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the tricolor of France flew in the same brisk breeze.

Where Wolfe Landed

It was a day of brilliant sunshine, and at 9 o'clock the presidential train steamed into the little station at Wolfe's Cove and the President debarked where General Wolfe landed on the famous night when Canada was won for the British Empire.

The Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, in blue court dress, with his breast ablaze with decorations, welcomed President Roosevelt. Later the American Minister, Norman Armour, introduced the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, the diplomatic corps and a host of Canadian dignitaries.

The crowds cheered as the President and the Governor-General

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Text of President Roosevelt's Speech, Page 5.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, July 31

Strikes—'Family' Weavers Assert Strength

"Family mill" silk weavers of Patterson, N. J., claimed their strike was 70 per cent effective among the approximately 300 small operators of the district who weave broadsilk on a 4-cents-a-yard basis for cloth brokers.

Strikers demand 5 cents a yard.

Price of broadsilk went up 1½ cents a yard on the goods market yesterday.

The Camden, N. J. grand jury indicted five men on charges of assault and battery arising out of disorders during the recent strike in the Radio Corporation of America plant there. The strike has been settled through compromise satisfactory to both parties.

Remington Rand, Inc. continued to be involved in strike difficulties at plants in Syracuse, N. Y., and Norwood, Ohio.

Renewal of the internal struggle for control of East Coast seamen between the International Seamen's Union and an insurgent group allied with West Coast vertical unionists was predicted by the Associated Press from New York.

Puerto Rico—Convictions Revive Nationalist Issue

Troubled relations between Puerto Rico and the United States reached a crucial point with conviction of eight island Nationalists on three counts involving incitement to rebellion against the United States Government.

Pedro Albizu Campos, graduate of Harvard and Harvard Law School, lieutenant of infantry in the United States Army during the World War, present leader of the Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico, was among the eight whose indictment grew out of police-Nationalist clashes last October, in which several were killed, including Col. E. Francis Riggs, island police chief.

Latest Nationalist outbreak occurred early in the spring at the time of a visit to the islands of A. Marion Zioncheck, playboy member of Congress from Washington. Subsequently there has been comparative quiet.

The question of the future status of Puerto Rico is still very much unsettled. At present the islands are a territory of the United States, legally admissable to statehood. Its inhabitants are full citizens of the United States. The majority party favors statehood.

The Nationalist movement has apparently been stimulated, however, by the Tydings bill, offering independence under unfavorable economic terms.

Drought—Prices Rise With 'Fair Tomorrow'

Wheat and corn prices boomed upward as the Weather Bureau predicted "fair and warmer" for both today and tomorrow in the drought

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Westminster Organ Rushed for Part In King's Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Four eminent organists, Sir Walter Alcock, Sir Edward Bairstow, Dr. Ernest Bullock and Dr. Sydney Nicholson, have collaborated with the builders, Messrs. Harrison and Harrison, in the design of the new organ for Westminster Abbey. This will cost some £20,000, exclusive of the echo organ, and will be ready in time for King Edward's Coronation in 1937.

The new organ will be a four-manual one of 61 notes, 2½ octaves of pedals with 32 notes, 102 speaking stops and 34 couplers. The pedal organ will have 18 stops, five couplers, and 330 pipes; the choir organ, with its 17 stops and five couplers, will have 915 pipes; the great organ, with its 16 stops and three couplers, will take 1403 pipes; the swell organ, with 16 stops and four couplers, takes 1220 pipes; and the solo organ is to have 17 stops, tremulant, three couplers and 1061 pipes—a grand total of 4929 pipes.

The instrument will be electrically actuated and all the air passing through the organ will be purified and humidified. This is expected to lengthen the periods between overhauls.

Germany, Italy Accept Bid To Locarno Talks

Notes to Powers Tell of Willingness to Join Parley

Coincident Moves

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—Germany today accepted an invitation to a five-power conference for a new Locarno pact.

The conference, to be held probably this fall, was suggested by Great Britain, France and Belgium a week ago.

Germany's rearmament of the Rhineland, forbidden by the old Locarno Treaty, and her subsequent offers of new European peace pacts, made necessary the forthcoming parleys.

Rome Government Informed Berlin Of Its Acceptance

ROME, July 31 (AP)—Italy today accepted in principle an invitation to a five-power conference of Locarno powers.

The tacit acceptance, apparently signaling Italy's intention to return to European collaboration, followed by less than two weeks a preliminary Locarno conference in London between Great Britain, France and Belgium.

This conference sought to pave the way for later parleys which would include Italy and Germany and which would strive for a new European security agreement in the face of Germany's rearmed status in the Rhineland.

By Usual Channels

In replying today to the three-power invitation, Italy suggested that suitable preparations for the conference could be made by an exchange of views through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

The Government communication stated:

"Count Ciano (the Foreign Minister) received the French Ambassador and the British and Belgian chargés d'affaires and in reply to the communication directed to him on July 24 informed them that the Italian Government will in principle be pleased to participate in a five-power Locarno conference on the date it is convened.

Exchange of Views

"He added the Italian Government regards it as useful to the conference to make suitable preparations by an opportune exchange of views through the ordinary diplomatic channels in the interests of the high goal of the aforesaid conference.

"Count Ciano informed the German Ambassador of this communication."

Paris Seeks Arms Ban by Powers As Italy Aids Spain's Fascists; Madrid Claims Rebels' Losses

International Difficulty Seen in Moves From Rome and Berlin

War for Democracy Declared Next Issue

Portugal Much Concerned by Rebellion Flaming Across Border

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—The possibility of grave international complications arising over the Spanish civil war has come much closer as a result of the news that Italy is supplying aircraft and machine guns to the rebels, despite an official attitude of neutrality.

The Spanish situation contains much international dynamite, owing to the mutual incompatibility of the three political systems now struggling for mastery in Europe—Fascism, Communism and democracy.

European Lineup

Italy and Germany are openly sympathizing with the rebels because they fear there will soon be another Communist Government in Europe if the insurgents do not win.

Russia wants the Government side to succeed because it fears Fascism.

In France and Britain, sympathies are divided because, although Spain is at present styled a democracy, it is not believed it will long remain one. But if France and Britain have lined up with one side or the other, it is clear that they lean toward supporting the established Government at Madrid.

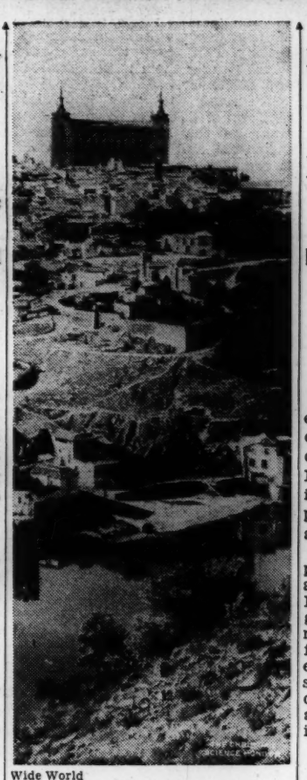
Portugal's Anxiety

Finally, there is Portugal, which is under a dictatorship and whose Foreign Minister, Dr. Armindo Monteiro, is at present in London seeking assurances of support from Britain on the one hand as to the maintenance of the regime in Portugal if Spain goes Communist, and on the the other hand as to the ownership of Portuguese colonies on which certain Fascist countries are understood to have cast covetous eyes.

Influence Sought

With all the major powers of Europe intensely interested in the Spanish fighting, it is not surprising either that attempts are being made to induce the pendulum to swing one way or the other, or that the rebels snould endeavor to exploit the sympathies of the powers to their own advantage. Both from Gen. Francisco Franco in the south and Gen. Miguel Cabanellas in the north, appeals have been sent out for rec-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)



Wide World

View of Toledo
Spanish Center of Fighting Between Socialist Regime and Insurrectos

Madrid Prepares Massed Drive On Rebel Stronghold

BARCELONA, Spain, July 31 (AP)—President Luis Companys tonight announced the Catalonian government had resigned and that Juan Casanovas, president of parliament holding executive powers, had agreed to form a new cabinet.

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BARCELONA, Spain, July 31—Ten thousand fresh troops and a squadron of bombing planes were rushed today to the aid of loyal forces storming the rebel strongholds of Saragossa and Huesca.

They were determined to seize the two cities, 40 miles apart, by nightfall.

Official communiqués reporting the fall of the northern Province of Guipuzcoa and the "visible weakening of rebel forces at Saragossa, Cordoba and Oviedo" inspired the new offensive. More than half the fresh forces were Red militiamen.

Lots of Volunteers

Students took their place with farmers and denim-clad mechanics in front of recruiting places to answer the call for volunteers.

This correspondent was informed that more than 300,000 Catalonians now were enlisted in the militia.

Five columns of troops from Lerida and Tarragona were converging on Saragossa and Huesca in a wide fan formation.

Seaplanes, loaded with high explosive bombs, passed over Barcelona, headed for the 47-mile front, about 22 miles east of Saragossa.

Loyalists Push Rebels

The Government, in a radio bulletin, announced that General Miaja was preparing to storm Cordoba.

The same bulletin reported renewed bombardment of Seville in preparation for an advance by ground forces.

Casualties were reported "numerous," but no figures were given.

Reports reaching here and Hendaye, France, said that Gen. Emilio Mola, the northern rebel commander, had shifted his attack from Madrid and was marching with between 12,000 and 25,000 troops from Pamplona in an effort to take the San Sebastian frontier region.

Reds in Control

This Catalonian capital was quiet but every precaution was being taken against surprise attack.

Patrols of civil guards, police and militiamen guarded the main thoroughfares and public buildings.

A 10 o'clock curfew was enforced

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Blum Cabinet Urges Three-Power Talk at Early Date

Nonintervention Accord New Aim

European Tension Suggests Democracy-Fascism Struggle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 31—The French Government is seriously considering calling immediately a three-power conference of France, Britain and Italy to study the acute international issues raised by the Spanish revolt, particularly the question of Tangier and Morocco.

The discovery that Italy is apparently furnishing airplanes, arms and munitions to Gen. Francisco Franco's rebel forces has aroused grave concern in French governmental circles. The Italian planes forced down yesterday in Algeria en route for Spanish Morocco are said to have been manned by army officers so that no doubt is felt here as to the official nature of Italy's intervention.

Early Meeting Urged

Desirous above all of averting any international complications which might arise out of the civil strife in Spain, the Blum Cabinet is understood to have tentatively suggested through diplomatic channels either an early meeting of the signatories of the Tangier statute or a conference between Britain, France and Italy as the principal Mediterranean powers. The French aim at such a meeting would be to obtain the conclusion of a formal agreement on the part of all countries not to intervene in any way in the Spanish conflict.

Apprehension in France

Apprehension in France over the international consequences of Spain's struggle has become still more intense. It would be concealing the seriousness of the situation to fail to record that many Parisian newspapers voice grave fears of a possible extension of the conflict. This nervousness, though undoubtedly excessive and exaggerated, is shared by a considerable portion of the French public.

Democracy vs. Fascism?

The significance of this atmosphere of tension here is that the conflict in Spain threatens to take the form, not simply of civil war, but of a fight between the same two camps which today tend to divide not merely France, but most of Europe: democracy and Fascism—or in extreme, Communism and Fascism.

"Moscow or Berlin—which will win and be master tomorrow in Spain?" It is this question that causes the most serious apprehension in France today.

Washington Weighs Sale of Munitions Under Present Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Evidence that Italy had been supplying Spanish insurrectionists with implements of war, as indicated by the three-motored Italian Savoia-type airplane crash reported in French Morocco yesterday, would almost inevitably bring French arms exports to the aid of the Spanish loyalists, with the gravest possible situation as a consequence, it is believed in high official circles here.

A survey of the Spanish situation indicates that the real cause for anxiety here is less in the exodus of American citizens from Spanish territory, important as that is, as the chance that a major conflagration will break out from the sparks blown off from the fiery fascist-radical civil war in that area.

Arms Sales Considered

American refugees are being gradually evacuated today, but meanwhile the State Department has been carefully considering the question of possible American arms exports to one side or another of the Spanish factions in the light of the general European situation.

So far as students of international law in the State Department have yet been able to discover, there is no way in which arms exports from the United States may be blocked to either of the Spanish factions. In fact, quite the reverse is true; the joint resolutions of 1935 setting up a licensing system for American arms exports categorically states that "licenses shall be issued" when the various provisions of the law are complied with.

Shipments During Year

Further investigation shows that there have been a number of arms export licenses granted for shipments to Spain in the current year, most of them of minor importance, dealing with commercial airplanes, or parts. For the moment, according to officials of the Division of Arms Control in the State Department, no application for an export license for munitions to Spain is pending. Informed circles believe that such applications may have been withheld temporarily in order not to embarras the State Department.

But when and if such applications are made there is nothing in the

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Socialist Head Calls Lemke And His Union Party Fascist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — Not President Roosevelt nor Gov. Alfred E. Landon but Representative William Lemke and his cohorts of the Union Party, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith and Dr. Francis E. Townsend constitute the Fascist threat in America today, declared Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in a statement issued here.

With a review of Fascism in Italy and Germany, Mr. Thomas assayed the charges of intended dictatorship variously leveled at either Mr. Roosevelt or his Republican opponent, and absolved both of the indictment.

On the one hand, he commented that Republican insinuations of Fascism against the President "arise from ignorance or hypocrisy." On the other, he castigated the Communist Party for muddying the issues with the implication that the contest between Roosevelt and Landon is a contest between democracy and Fascism.

He Defines Fascism

It is important, he urged, that Americans understand what Fascism actually is, because "the danger of an American Fascism, which almost certainly will call itself by another name, is real and great." To place this label on everything one does not like is the wrong way to combat it, he added.

Mr. Thomas defined Fascism as "an extra legal, usually violent, effort, primarily of the middle class or a large section of it, to maintain its own status and perpetuate the class division of income."

"It begins," he continued, "on the basis of an appeal to middle-class discontent. It is opposed, on the one hand, to plutocracy, or 'the international bankers,' and, on the other, to the organized proletariat.

Do Not Want Regimentation

"Fascism in its earlier appeals is what we in America would call radical. Mussolini's earlier programs and the Nazi hodge-podge sounded a little like Father Coughlin's or Mr. Lemke's program, but were more radical. The kind of rich men who now support the Liberty League and the Republican Party are very likely in a crisis to support Fascism as preferable either to confusion or Socialism. But for them it is at best a second choice. They do not want to be regimented as Mussolini and Hitler have regimented the industrialists of Italy or Germany.

"But when the Fascist leader and demagogue seizes power, he cannot possibly carry out his vague promises to play Santa Claus to the little man. In office he is compelled by the logic of events to try to prolong the life of capitalism by practicing a high degree of state capitalism.

"He keeps the people quiet by brutally suppressing his critics, by controlling all the means of communication and by playing upon their patriotic fear and pride."

Defends President

Turning to America, the Socialist candidate warned that "the way for Fascism may be prepared by those who are not now Fascist. It will be prepared by all those whose policies or lack of policies pave the way for new economic disaster or war. It will be paved by those who cultivate mob hysteria of any kind or break down the public understanding of, and regard for, civil and religious liberty."

Applying his criteria to present candidates, Mr. Thomas said President Roosevelt has indeed tried a degree of state capitalism in line

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A Whistler Gone Astray?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31 (AP)—Under the brusque exterior of Ulysses S. Grant, the Civil War Union commander who became President, Paul Angle, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Society today detected a secret ambition to become an artist.

He said the library recently acquired a letter from General Grant's son, Ulysses, Jr., to a Mr. Childs—believed to have been George William Childs, publisher and author—which indicated historians missed the mark in their portrayal of Grant as a man who had little use for fine arts.

The letter, written May 13, 1889, on the letterhead of the New York Union League Club, said:

"I received a letter from Mr. Frazier on Saturday reminding me of my promise to send you one of the pictures father painted while he was a cadet at West Point and I had it packed and expressed to you the same day. It will no doubt reach you safely today. There are a number of drawings by my father in Fred's possession which I hope he will show you sometime."

There was no indication in the letter as to the identity of Mr. Frazier or "Fred."

Grant was a cadet at the military academy from 1839 to 1843. Contemporaries wrote of him that Grant was only a fair student.

"Grant was not a bookish man and wrote as little as possible," Angle said. "That is why the indication that as a youth he aspired to paint and even tried his hand at it is surprising, no matter how little work he did or how crudely it might have been."

Knox Pledges Republicans To Rule of Common Sense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 31—Col. Frank Knox accepted the Republican nomination as Vice-President here last night in a vigorous, orthodox, political speech, epitomizing criticism of the New Deal. Specific details of policy were not dwelt upon, but it supplied to the campaign the touch of fire which many in the party insist is needed and which they say was wanting in sufficient degree in Gov. Alfred M. Landon's address at Topeka.

The speech in fact was marked by its contrast with that of the Presidential nominee who was generally agreed by nonpartisan observers to have offered a moderate though not too specific analysis of national affairs.

Colonel Knox, a finished orator, confined himself almost exclusively to pungent criticisms of the New Deal. His speech was a concise, logical summary of all critical comment aimed at the Administration during the past two or three years.

A Nutshell Indictment

It might be termed a nutshell indictment of the Roosevelt régime, and as such probably offers campaign material for use in appeals to those who, it is contended, need to be aroused to alleged dangers.

In one brief paragraph the candidate approached a definite consideration of the future and his party's aims. He said:

The Republican Party does not promise to solve all these problems that you face. It has no patent nostrums to cure every economic ill. There is no royal road to the solution of all our economic problems. But the Republican Party does make certain promises.

It does promise that this Government will be as economical and efficient as it can be made.

It does promise to make every effort to install sensible and practical measures to help in the solution of the problems of trade and industry and agriculture, the problems of poverty and insecurity.

Above all, it promises you that, in its efforts to aid in these problems, it will not prevent you from trying to work out your individual and personal problems for yourselves, with your own ambitions, your own enterprise and your own energies.

Shuns Specific Topics

The Colonel made no attempt to touch upon such matters as his party's attitude toward labor unions, farm policy, foreign policy, money, relief, and the like, except to imply, in pointing out the alleged mistakes

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of the present Administration in dealing with these things, that it would handle them more effectively and efficiently.

He noted that "the Republican platform of 1936 lays down in simple language the program of federal regulation and legislation to which it commits itself on many issues," and having previously pledged himself to uphold that platform, left the matter there, except to promise that "where the specific program is not definitely outlined the details will be presented in the coming campaign."

High Notes of Americanism

The tone of the speech, like that of the entire ceremony, was well described by Chauncey McCormick, chairman of the program when, shortly before the event, he told Colonel Knox:

"The pageantry we have prepared will strike the high notes of Americanism, constitutionalism, and the flag."

"Bully," was Colonel Knox's prompt and enthusiastic comment to this.

The Colonel's attack on the Administration was divided into two parts: One, its efficiency, the other, the type of governmental or economic system it represents.

"The present Administration," he said, "ignored its responsibility, failed in its job, defaulted in its obligation. I do not need to tell the results. The inevitable recovery could not be permanently blocked by governmental error. It is still on its way.

Retarded and Discouraged

"But it was retarded and discouraged. And we slowly emerge from its thralls with the menaces of governmental insolvency and nondescript currency and business disturbance shadowing the future.

"You see the results in the fourth year of mounting deficits, in the chaotic condition of our currency, in the bloated reserves of our banks, in the swollen expenditures for relief. Above all, you see the results in the millions still unemployed.

"I charge the present Administration with delaying recovery, in the United States and in the world. I charge the present Administration with responsibility for the 10,000,000 still unemployed."

Offering a concession which hasn't been noted in his speeches heretofore, the Colonel admitted that "it would not be truthful to say that all the measures of the present Administration have been failures."

"In the mad whirl of economic experiments," he said, "there have been a few sound and desirable measures of regulation. That must be freely conceded. But in the major measures of recovery and in the task of administration it has failed completely. It has not kept faith with the nation."

Then turning to the economic system angle, Colonel Knox said: "The fundamental issue is now clear. No one can define the New Deal or even describe it.

"But we know what it means. It means federal control over local business, over local bank credit, over local wages, over local conditions of work.

"It leads to federal regimentation of the labor, the business, and the home of every American citizen.

"It leads to price-fixing and production control by federal authority.

"It leads inevitably to the extinction of the small business man, to the end of free enterprise in America. . . .

Issues to Be Decided

"Here we have the issues that must be decided next November. It is whether the American people shall have an orderly and economical government recognizing the limitations of federal power, or a government determined to reorganize the American economic system by experiment."

These two ideas, inefficiency, and a radical change in the form of government, formed the basis for the candidate's critical attack. If any one so-called issue stood out in his address it was that which he described as "the preservation of free enterprise."

In this phrase he assumed the summing up of all the vital problems brought about by the charged radical tendencies of the present administration.

On Flouting Constitution

"The Republican Party recognizes," he said—defending the party's apparent adoption of a states' rights attitude in the face of its traditional federalist policy—that changing social and economic conditions call for increased federal activities, "but it always insists that such new activities shall be legalized by proper constitutional amendment. . . .

"It approves the horse-and-buggy method of changing the Constitution, and it disapproves a philosophy that laughs at the horse-and-buggy method and wants to use only the buggy whip."

In spite of the dearth of specific comment, Colonel Knox's speech was replete with tart, crisp, pithy, fresh, almost inspired phrases. Some of them follow:

No Government by Guess

They are not going to exchange our economic system for the rainbow millenium of political magicians.

President Roosevelt has recently told the American people that they have a rendezvous with destiny. . . . The American people want no rendezvous with a destiny plotted on blueprints in a Washington office. When they have a date with destiny they want to know what the lady looks like.

This policy of government by guess, officially explained by Prseident Roosevelt as founded on a philosophy of try anything once, was initiated under the title of economic planning. No one of its proponents has even been able to define the New Deal or to explain what it is aimed at or where it is going.

At Mercy of Experimenters

It prefers a government guided by constitutions, to a government guided only by caprice.

For more than three years the economic life of the country has been at the mercy of a crew of amateur experimenters, hacking at the vitals of American industry, agriculture, commerce and finance.

It is apparent that the Knox speech was more along the lines which John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Committee chairman and campaign manager, appears to want, and the Vice-Presidential nominee, according to national headquarters here, is to do much more traveling and talking than is Governor Landon.

Steiwer Turns Tables

Senator Steiwer, formally notifying Colonel Knox, called for defeat of "would-be political royalists," varying the "economic royalists" phrase coined by President Roosevelt in his June 27 acceptance speech at Philadelphia.

Charging New Deal policies gave first consideration to special classes, Senator Steiwer declared:

"Much less is our well-being promoted by would-be political royalists, who to perpetuate their power are willing to array class against class in a nation which has never recognized class.

"Above all," he said, "is the imperative need to renounce leadership which would sacrifice the constitutional liberties of the individual citizen in order to gratify an egotistical belief that nothing can be done well unless done under the direction of federal bureaucrats.

"We propose to substitute leadership which comes from the people themselves. It will competently administer the Government's business because it knows the meaning of business. It . . . shares the people's knowledge of the value of a dollar. It . . . springs from those who know what it means to be responsible."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

areas of the Northwest. Wheat and corn both were moving in the dollar plus brackets in Winnipeg as well as Chicago.

Not all prices will go up, however. Department of Agriculture experts pointed out that at least one commodity—pork—will be cheaper and more plentiful this winter because of the drought. Farmers will sell their hogs rather than keep them because of the shortage of corn for feeding, it was explained.

Meanwhile federal drought relief machinery was described as being in perfect working order following some enforced co-ordination arranged by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at a recent interdepartmental conference.

Itinerary of President Roosevelt's coming tour through the drought area is reported complete.

Ethiopia—Italians Suppress Rising in Capital

Rumors of continued Italian difficulties in Ethiopia are confirmed by Associated Press dispatches direct from Addis Ababa. Guerrilla bands of Ethiopians, aided by the rainy season, had the temerity to attack Addis Ababa itself, entering the city as far as the United States Legation.

The Ethiopians were reported repulsed with heavy losses. The significant fact remains, however, that armed resistance to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia still persists.

Unconfirmed reports were current that another Ethiopian force had recaptured Dessye, former field headquarters of Emperor Haile Selassie, but were officially denied by Italians.

Meanwhile Parliament cheered in London when informed that Great Britain "has no current intention of recognizing the annexation of Ethiopia."

The announcement was made by Lord Cranborne, parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in the closing debate of the summer session of Parliament.

McMahon—To Be Tried for Revolver Episode

George Andrew McMahon was committed for trial on three charges today, after testifying that he "slithered" a revolver towards King Edward during a parade two weeks ago, the Associated Press reported from London.

McMahon will be tried at the Old Bailey in the autumn on the following charges:

1. "Presenting near the person of His Majesty a revolver with intent to break the public peace."
2. "Producing a revolver near the person of His Majesty with intent to alarm His Majesty."
3. "Being in possession of a revolver with intent to endanger life."

The prisoner stoutly persisted in his testimony that no harm was intended He merely wanted to protest against continued failure of the Government to indemnify him for false arrest. He was held in prison for three and a half months in 1933 after arrest on a criminal libel charge. The arrest was quashed, but he claimed the prison term had caused both himself and wife untold agony.

Japanese Rebels—Militarists Get Prison Terms

Five more army officers have been given prison sentences as a result of their activities during the military rebellion of Feb. 26, the Associated Press reports from Tokyo.

Life imprisonment was meted out to Capt. Itaro Yamaguchi, son-in-law of Gen. Shigeru Honjo, who led Japanese forces in the original Manchuria venture of 1931.

Six-year terms went to two lieutenants and four-year terms to four other officers of that same rank.

Sentence of execution or life imprisonment is said to have been carried out so far on 15 officers connected with the February uprising. Two so sentenced were pardoned. Also 44 non-commissioned officers and eight civilians have received prison sentences.

Spain—Italy's Aid to Rebels Uncovered

A storm uncovered Italy's designs and precipitated a general European crisis. Italian-make airplanes, piloted by Italian army officers and loaded with Italian guns and Italian ammunition, were forced down by storm in French Morocco, headed for Spanish Morocco—source and supply headquarters of the Spanish rebellion.

The news struck Paris like a hurricane. The French Government has been restraining its own natural desire to aid the Popular Front Government in Spain only with reluctance and difficulty. It has done so on assurance from Fascist Germany and Italy that those governments will not assist the Fascist rebels in Spain.

News of such assistance was promptly accepted in Paris as assuring prompt and energetic French support for the loyal forces in Spain. Russian aid would also be logically expected.

Spain may thus prove the battleground for a decisive struggle between Socialism and Fascism, with the resources of Italy and Germany behind one side and of France and Russia behind the other.

Politics—Labor Puzzled by Landon

The labor issue was in the forefront of the political scene, as Governor Landon's answer to Norman Thomas roused a storm of controversy.

Old Guard Republicans were uneasy because the Republican candidate exchanged frank and friendly letters with the Socialist candidate.

Many labor leaders remained unconvinced, because there seemed to be a resemblance between Governor Landon's stand for "non-interference" with labor and that of the National Association of Manufacturers. The same words are used by employers to justify resistance to unionization and by labor to justify unionization. Governor Landon's meaning seemed clearly liberal, but labor is already for the most part committed to the Roosevelt cause.

Democratic funds were understood to have been made available on behalf of the Portland (Maine) Daily News. At the same time, Norman Baxter, staff member of the Democratic National Committee, was named editor of the paper. The Democrats still hope to win Maine.

Norman Thomas declared that the real danger of Fascism came from the Union Party of William Lemke, Francis E. Townsend, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and their associates, not from either President Roosevelt or Governor Landon.

Madrid Prepares Massed Drive On Rebel Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

strictly last night, and no motorcars except those requisitioned by the Government were allowed on the streets.

These bore large signs: "Iberian Anarchist Federation," and carried Syndicalists or Communists.

Any individual desiring to travel was advised to secure a special permit from the Catalonian Minister of the Interior and have it counterstamped by the "Anti-Fascist Committee."

Hundreds of persons lined up in long queues from early morning until late night, seeking these permits.

The Franco-Spanish frontier was heavily guarded. Paris trains were stopping at Cerbere, a few miles inside France, and border patrols were under strict orders to permit no one to pass "under any circumstances."

Although armed with a permit from the Ministry of State. The A. P. correspondent spent seven hours arguing with frontier guardsmen before being allowed to enter Spain after crossing a mountain pass on foot.

The correspondent was told that he was the only person who had been permitted to enter at that point since last Monday. He had to obtain the approval of four Leftist committees before he was allowed to continue to Barcelona, en route to Madrid.

Credentials given by these committees were challenged all along the way by groups of militiamen.

Many street barricades erected by insurgents during the first revolutionary outbursts were still standing in Barcelona, but from them floated Republican flags.

The barricades were left intact for use by Loyalists in the case of further assaults by Fascists.

Italians Detained In French Morocco, Flying With Arms

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, July 31 (AP)—Five Italian occupants of a seaplane which alighted off French Morocco tday with a load of arms were held under arrest.

They were detained in French Morocco while authorities investigated the crash of another plane and the reported loss of a third at sea.

French authorities arrested six other Italians, all army officers. They were occupants of another plane which circled the grounded ship and dropped it a message and a Spanish Foreign Legion knapsack, both of which were confiscated.

In Civilian Clothes

Those under arrest were identified as Captain Tricelli, Sergeant Gilliberti, and four other sergeants. All wore civilian clothes.

Four in the crew of the wrecked plane were reported as dead and two others badly injured. The pilot, Capt. Gennaro Pino, was said to have passed on.

Three boxes of guns were found in the cockpit of the seized plane which was forced down by a shortage of gasoline near the mouth of the Moulouya River.

Italian Ammunition

The plane which crashed and burned carried machine guns, bombs, hand grenades and boxes of Italian ammunition, dispatches said.

Authorities inspected the two planes and described them as white tri-motored seaplanes powered with Italian engines.

The third, of the same type, was sighted at sea in a storm and then disappeared. All were believed part of a fleet of six Savoia Marchetti planes flying from Sardinia to Spanish rebel headquarters at Mellila, on the Moroccan coast.

The three seaplanes were sighted first over Oran, Algerian seaport, flying northwestward.

Down in Storm

Fifty miles from the Bay of Oran one of them came down on the Mediterranean during a violent storm. Officers on a Belgian airliner wirelessed naval authorities of the crippled plane's position, saying three men were clutching the wings and being pounded by high seas.

A coast guard boat which was rushed to their aid was forced back to port by the intensity of the storm. A freighter circled the spot where the plane was last reported but found no trace of it.

Out of fuel, the second seaplane dropped toward the beach near Berkane. The plane tried to land but in banking to avoid bathers it crashed and burst into flames.

Moroccan advices said that Gen. Victor Denain, former French Air Minister, went to the scene of the crash to conduct an inquiry.

American Refugees Safe in Valencia

MADRID, July 31 (AP)—American refugees, fleeing from Spain's beleaguered capital, were reported to have reached Valencia in safety today.

The journey to the eastern coastal town was apparently made by regular train after the Spanish Government turned down a request for a special train and guarantees of safety.

The number estimated to have gone, on the basis of previous reports, was 75. Previously 30 others were reported to have reached Valencia. The total number of refugees in the Embassy was 160.

The United States Embassy was informed last night that a party of American students which had been at La Granja, on the other side of the Guadarrama Mountains, was believed to have left for the north with other students there, en route to France.

The American party was under the supervision of Donald B. Watt of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Monica Owens of Cambridge, Mass.

California Sardines

California packs more sardines than all other varieties of fish combined.

Being Lord Mayor Has Its Drawbacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A LITTLE lecture on being a Lord Mayor was unexpectedly given in the Guildhall here by Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, when he opened the International Conference on Social Work.

Sir Percy Vincent had just finished reading an address of welcome to the many hundreds of social workers of all nations; his officers in their scarlet gowns and fur trimmings were beside him, his gold mace and sword on the table in front of him.

"I wish I could stay," the Lord Mayor declared. "But I'm afraid I have to hurry off. I have to be in the court at the Mansion House at 11 o'clock. After that I have to entertain 50 people to lunch in my house. Then I must work again, until tea, when I entertain 100 more people.

"And so," he added, with a slight sigh, "it goes on."

Paris Asks Powers To Put Ban on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

present law to prevent private American firms from supplying arms to Spanish factions, at a time when this same matter of arms exports from Italy, Spain, Germany and England threatens a major European crisis.

No Way to Stop Arms

The United States Neutrality Law of 1935 does not apply, and the Pittman-McReynolds bill, backed by the Administration, which would have blocked shipment of any "abnormal quantities of essential war materials" did not pass the last session of Congress.

The news causing immediate concern was word from France that three or more munition-laden bombing planes, allegedly Italian, were forced down by a storm in French territory on the North African coast. It was assumed the planes were for Spanish rebels in Morocco.

It was taken for granted that the Leftist French Government will supply arms to the Leftist Spanish Government, if Fascist Italy aids the fascist insurrectionists.

U. S. Contributions

In the United States a contribution of $5000 was forwarded by the International Garment Workers, according to report here to the trade union and socialist groups involved in the Spanish war, which are supporting the government. No violation of the neutrality law was seen by the State Department in the move.

The neutrality law applies only as between warring nations, and does not cover internal strife in its provisions. It would be only after two hypothetical nations had come to blows over the Spanish disturbance that the state department could clap down an arms embargo to protect American neutrality, it is pointed out here.

Licensing System

The 1935 law did, however, set up a licensing system, under which all exporters of arms are licensees, and the word "arms" is defined. Thus it will be possible to know, from month to month, exactly how much war material is flowing from the United States to Spain, under the terms of the definition. The definition, however, is of narrow construction as pointed out by the Secretary of State during the Ethiopian crisis. Mr. Hull urged that it be broadened to include trucks, tractors, oil, copper, scrap iron and steel which, he said, were as important for a modern belligerent as guns, airplanes and ammunition.

The record shows about $100,000 worth of goods listed as "arms" have gone to Spain from the United States this year, of which a shipment of commercial aircraft valued at $80,000 in April was the principal item. In May only $132 worth of goods were sent; in June only $501.

Exodus From Madrid

The exodus of Americans from Madrid was underway today, with scores leaving the Spanish capital for the Mediterranean seacoast, Secretary Eric C. Wendelin advised the State Department.

Mr. Wendelin said that the Americans and other foreigners were leaving the capital in extra coaches attached to regular trains for Alicante and Valencia, with two armed guards for each coach.

The total number who have left Madrid has not been determined, but more than a score of Americans and many other foreigners had left Madrid by early today.

A similar exodus of Americans appeared to be underway from Palma in the Balearic Islands.

1000 Fight Forest Fire Menacing Mining Camps

HAVRE, Mont., July 31 (AP)—A thousand weary men fought the Mission Canyon forest fire today in the Little Rocky mountain range southeast of here, fearful a sudden shift in wind might drive the flames into near-by mining camps.

The blaze, the second this week to destroy thousands of acres of timber in the historic mining country, had burned across 3500 acres in Mission Canyon today.

Residents of Hays and Landusky and priests and nuns from the St. Paul's Indian mission remained outside the fire zone today awaiting a chance to return.

Mosquitoes Pursued

Mosquito swarms which at times plague San Francisco and near-by communities have been traced to a large marsh 50 miles to the north.

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Use of Troops in '35 Strike Stirs Unions' Attack on Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — The labor issue is the first to emerge specifically in the presidential campaign since the conventions, the first to cause attacks and denials, the first to bring an explanation of a previous utterance from a presidential candidate.

Labor leaders here today moved to make what capital they could out of the letter written by Gov. Alfred M. Landon to Norman Thomas, amplifying his comments on trade union organization in his acceptance speech. To those who heard the address, it was evident from the outset that, despite its apparent even balance, its phraseology was such that, for technical reasons, it would give offense to labor leaders.

Hostile Reaction

From three quarters here today the further hostile reaction to Governor Landon was made manifest. It is of considerable political importance since it affects a large bloc of votes gathered for the most part in industrial states that are keys to election victory.

Maj. George L. Berry, president of labor's Non-Partisan League, already actively pledged to President Roosevelt's re-election, held a press conference today in which the Landon statement was the principal matter of discussion. Although Mr. Landon's explanation to the Socialist candidate seemed to have mollified Norman Thomas, Major Berry voiced his continued suspicion of Governor Landon's labor views.

Use of Troops Criticized

Secondly, a resolution was made available here attacking Governor Landon for his use of troops in the 1935 Kansas lead and zinc strike as recently passed by the Kansas State Labor Forum. Mr. Landon's explanation to Mr. Thomas explained that he had sent troops to the strike in southeastern Kansas to preserve order, and directed them "not to interfere with labor meetings (including picketing) so long as they were peaceably conducted."

The resolution of the Kansas State Labor Forum, passed June 13, 1936, shows that local labor puts another interpretation on the matter. It declares that "Governor Landon at the request of the mine operators sent troops in this district where order could have been kept by any one peace officer—and ordered these troops stationed in our towns and at the mines until the mines were opened and operating," and aided the operators. Accordingly, the labor forum adopted a resolution, sponsored by the mine, mill and smelter workers, going on record opposing the candidacy of Governor Landon "because of his unfair labor tactics and his betrayal of the farmers and workers while Governor of the state of Kansas."

Lewis Attack Expected

The third fulmination against Governor Landon is expected tomorrow in a statement from John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers and the Committee for Industrial Organization, and active partisan of President Roosevelt. Mr. Lewis is expected to renew anti-labor charges against Governor Landon, and mention the employment of Governor Landon's uncle as an alleged legislative agent for the steel industry at Harrisburg, Penna.

Much of this anti-Landon storm was expected and a good deal of it is believed to be synthetic here. On the other hand there are labor leaders sympathetic to the Landon candidacy who undoubtedly are uncomfortable over the trend of events. To them the original acceptance speech remarks seemed unfortunate, it being a case where phraseology which had one meaning for the general public had a technical or special meaning for trade unionists, who have seen almost the same set of words used by employers' associations against their efforts to send organizers into industries.

Governor Landon now has made clear, in words of one syllable, that he does not oppose the use of organizers in such instances, and aligns himself with liberal elements on the matter. Furthermore, he has gone further than almost any Republican candidate who can be remembered, in courteously responding to the challenge of the Socialist candidate. Many voters will find the episode to their liking. But sympathetic labor groups still feel that the original choice of language was unfortunate, and more so since it was the most specific declaration in the speech, while Old Guard Republican leaders seem a trifle uncomfortable over seeing their candidate explaining his words to the left-wing leader.

The lead strike occurred in the tri-state region of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. There was violence in Oklahoma and Gov. E. W. Marland in May 1935 sent in state guards; Gov. Guy B. Park of Missouri refused to send troops; Governor Landon sent in troops for two periods of duty.

Los Angeles Acts To Curb Hazards Of One-Man Trolleys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Efforts to rid congested areas of the hazards of one-man streetcars attained partial success when the Board of Public Utilities ordered strict curtailment of the use of this type before Oct. 1.

Chief among the eliminations is the type which has front-end exit and entrance only. While all cars are equipped with both front and rear doors, "economic" schedules of recent years have called for one man to act as both conductor and motorman, thus sealing the rear doors of these vehicles.

New cars purchased to replace present equipment include rear-door exits operated by pressure of the passenger waiting to disembark.

The Los Angeles Railway Corporation has been experimenting with the new cars to find the quickest method of handling passengers. Both company officials and passengers agree that the most efficient method is to have passengers alight from the rear and board the car at the front. Under this arrangement, possible only in the automatic rear-door cars, the motorman may act as conductor or he may have another man aboard to handle the passengers.

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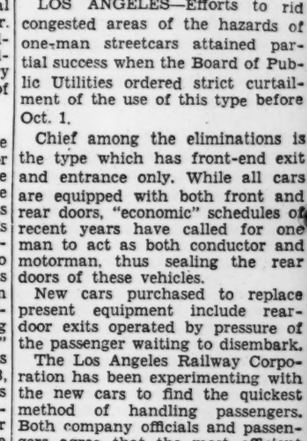

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Atlantic Flights, Backed by British Postponed to '37

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—While it was announced here yesterday that Britain, the Irish Free State, Canada and Newfoundland had approved arrangements to enable experimental transatlantic flights with a view to establishing the future Britain-to-Canada route, the Monitor is officially informed that these flights have been postponed until 1937.

It has recently been stated that Imperial Airways planned to send commercial flying boats over the Atlantic toward the end of this summer, but this has now been denied by the British airline.

Beyond the fact that the tests have been put back at least until the spring of next year, Imperial Airways will not as yet forecast any date for their practical probes into the immediate possibilities of transatlantic traffic by air.

By 1937 all the latest types of Imperial Airways flying boats will have been fully tested.

Gas Supply

Two of the 28 Short flying boats now being built at Rochester for Empire services have been fitted with special long-range petrol tanks, indicating that Imperial Airways intends to experiment with them regarding transocean flights. Full tests of these planes will not, however, have been completed until late in the summer and the weather would then be too uncertain to risk a first crossing of the Atlantic.

Probably the most important development in long-range flight, it is considered here, is Britain's new Mayo composite craft, one airplane on the back of another. This plane is now built, and it only remains to be seen what happens when it takes the air.

Question of Take-Off

The motive for building this composite craft, two airplanes in one, is that load and range of aircraft are dependent on take-off and that a plane that did not have to rise from the ground under its own power could fly with nearly 100 per cent more load.

With the Mayo aircraft, a special machine of great power is used to carry a smaller, loaded plane off the ground.

Once in the air the smaller aircraft becomes air-borne and can be released from the larger without difficulty. The smaller plane can either carry large amounts of petrol and a small pay-load, thereby making possible flying ranges never before approached, or else carry large pay-loads on normal flights.

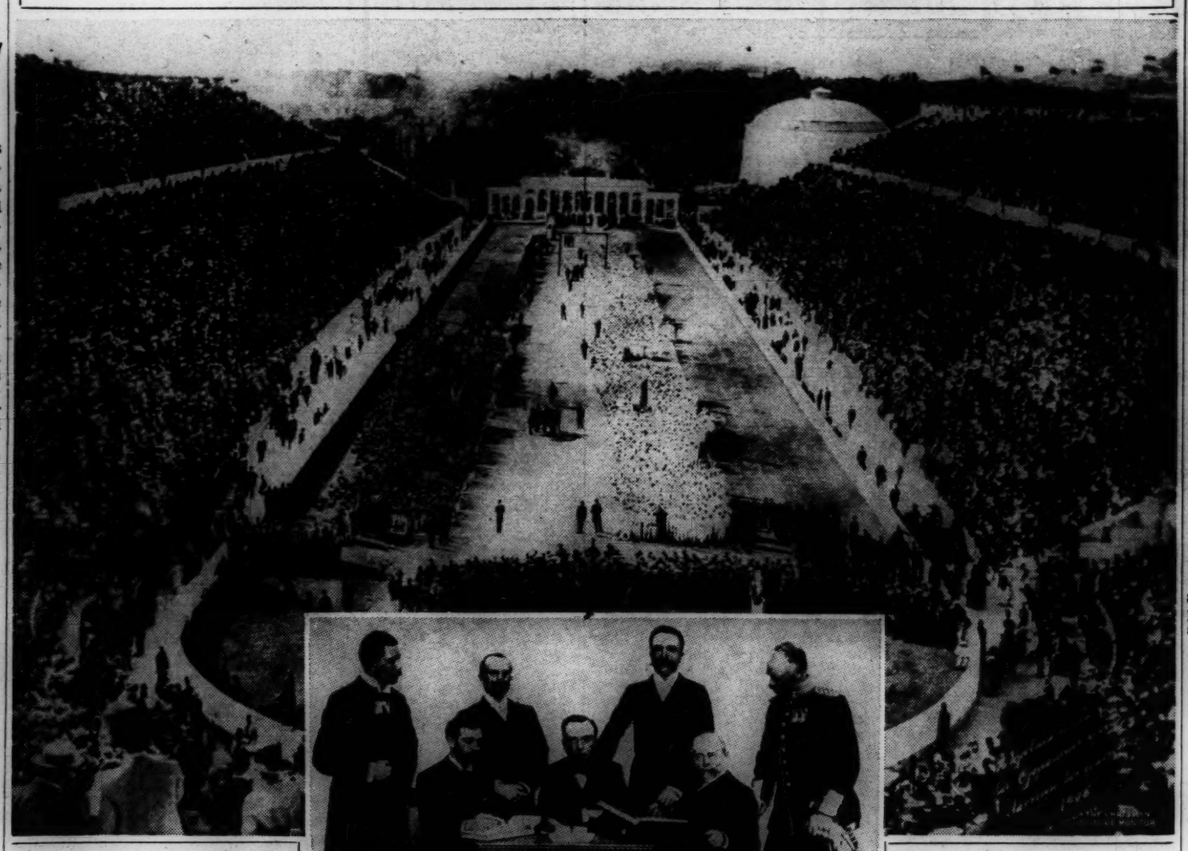
Imperial Airways hope that the machine will prove capable of all that is claimed for it, for ocean flights will then be possible without the fear of running out of petrol. At present the most considerable bar to North Atlantic mail or passenger air traffic is the fact that very small pay-loads are all that could be taken with any degree of safety on normal machines.

Need Other Aircraft

Before the Mayo craft can be used on ocean flights, however, other similar aircraft will have to be built. Imperial Airways point out that it would be useless to launch the small plane, fly it to New York and then have to leave it there or send the take-off brother plane across the ocean by boat. Further Mayo craft will not be built until tests have proved the present one successful.

If it is successful its conversion in time of war into a bomber would make it the most formidable military airplane in existence, it is pointed out here, for it would bring all Europe in fairly easy range of Britain.

Back From Long Eclipse Come The Olympic Games



Olympic Stadium at Athens in 1896 and (Below) the First Olympic Committee. Second From Left Is Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Reviver of the Games

Olympics—Festival of Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little band of wondering youths felt a trifle awed and tremendously impressed by the evidences around them of 3000 years of Grecian culture. Great heroes of the past had trod those rocks, spoken in those magnificent ruins, received the plaudits of an admiring nation.

To these youths of 1896, Greece was synonymous with Olympics, and Olympics with an age of athletic and cultural prowess. How they thrilled at the thought of "revival of the Olympic Games!" Here again the modern world was meeting, in amity and brotherhood, on an international athletic field.

Ten Americans

Yet of these 20 nationalities, the 10 Americans were to walk away with the highest honors in track and field, winning nine events—to be hailed as were the victorious youths of 3000 years ago, with the crown of olives. And all through the vision and dynamic energy of a 33-year-old Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and the open purse of a Greek of Alexandria, George Abéroff, the cherished heritage of three millenniums was living again, in the First Olympic Games of a new era.

These youths of 1896 saw around them little but the present and the dust of the past. Few looked so far back into that past as to see the origin of the idea which developed into the Olympian Games. For it was on such a perfect summer afternoon, that great favorite of the common people of his time, the youthful Hercules, and his four brothers found time hanging heavily on their hands. They wanted amusement. And straightway Hercules challenged his brothers to a foot race, "in honor of Jupiter," the winner to receive a crown of wild olives. The brothers readily agreed. It was, at least, something new in showing respect to their father. The race was a huge success—for everyone. Hercules, naturally the winner, decided he would hold the race every fifth year, as there were five of them. That was somewhere around 1800 B. C.

Home of Olympics

Many years elapsed. Then, as some historians give, "in the fiftieth year after Deucalion's flood," Clmenus, a youthful and imaginative descendant of Hercules, remembering the familiar story, had an inspiration. He would honor Jupiter in the same way. So he erected an altar in the stadium at Olympia. He could not have picked a more favorable spot for his "Games," as this stadium at Olympia, the home of the real Olympics, had been used a long time, and was hallowed with the memory of past greatness.

But it remained for a youth named Coroebus to sweep up the ladder of Grecian fame and into history. The year was 776 B. C. The place was—this same stadium at Olympia. The reverberations of the honors showered on Coroebus set a new era for Greece—the age of the Olympiads; an age which was to outlive Greece's greatness, to last for 1216 years. Coroebus' victory in the Olympics of 776 was so famous that the foot race remained as the only event for the first 13 Olympics.

Flocked to Olympia

So every fourth year the youth of all Greece flocked to Olympia. They got to reckoning time by Olympiads, the four-year span between the Games. Others, with ambitions and ability, started competitive games, until Greece had four great events in the "major league," called the Four Panhellenic Festivals. Not all these ancient Greeks were great athletes; some were what are called today "grandstand quarterbacks." And the next logical step was taken, the "traveling fan trains" of the modern sport world.

These "traveling fans" became quite an institution by 582 B. C. In that year they journeyed down to the Isthmus of Corinth for the beginning of the Isthmian Games. These games were mostly religious ceremonies, but they became more and more athletic events, as the throngs of traveling fans increased. They were the only games of the four in the "major circuit" to be held at night—the forerunner of night pageantry and even of night baseball and night football.

The traveling fans then moved on to Delphi for the Pythian Games, also springing into prominence in 582. Those who didn't care for music were glad these games came only once in eight years. For the Pythian Festival specialized, at first, in singing, to the harp and the pipes. As time slipped on, they also turned more and more to sports.

Flocked to Maneuvers

There are few things youth likes better than a parade—in uniform—so the traveling fans flocked to the military maneuvers, which, to be popular and to be sure of a crowd, called themselves the Nemean Games. Only soldiers could compete, but it was a good show, and the Nemean Games held their place in popular estimation.

And these Four Panhellenic Festivals have left their imprint on the modern Olympic Games, for literature, music and the other arts are getting a larger and larger place on the agenda.

Through the democratic influence of sports, the Olympian Games were open to all free Greeks, from the poorest peasant lad from "out yonder" to the richest prince of the realm. The contestants were lined up and credentials presented, to show they were of pure Hellenic blood—though this requirement was lifted in later Olympics so other countries could send teams under a special month's truce. The athletes had to satisfy the officials, always a rather boring experience, that they had undergone 10 months of hard training. A mere look at them would have told the officials that. But, after the red tape of acceptance, they were given a 30-day course of instruction and training in the Elean Gymnasium—all this preparation for one foot race of about 1000 yards!

Wanted Harder Trials

As is the way with youth, they wanted harder trials to overcome, so in the fourteenth Olympic, the race was doubled—the length of the stadium and back again. This longer race was made still longer in the next Games. The modern Olympics still feature this race—in a very much elongated form—26 miles 385 yards, and call it the marathon. More changes were demanded. So the pentathlon—jumping, running, throwing the discus and javelin, and wrestling—came into being in the eighteenth Games. The pentathlon is still a great favorite today, though the 200-meter dash has supplanted wrestling.

More and more events were added, as youth outgrew what had gone before. Then things political began to alter Grecian life, and the traveling fans refused to travel. The gradual decay from within of the western empire caused the games to lose all of their best qualities. When Rome took over the Grecian world, these Festivals of Youth were regarded as menaces to Roman power; as nucleus for opposition to Rome. Not wanting to cause the athletic-loving Grecians to rebel, Rome merely added professionalism into the games. Quickly the games became merely athletic shows in competition to the brutal gladiatorial fights. They were no longer "contests." Finally Emperor Theodosius suppressed the games outright in 394 A. D., despite the wail that went up, because he felt the Olympian games were opposed to the interests of Christianity.

Youth Hung On

Still youth hung on. And it was not until the vandal hordes swept over the Roman Empire that the games really ended, orders or no orders. So, in 440 A. D., the Golden Era of the Olympics came to an end.

Throughout the dark period of the Middle Ages the ideals of the Olympics lived on—in the knightly jousts, in the archery contests, in the pageants.

The love of true sportsmanship of the ancient Hellenes was returned to Greece by the youth of 1896, after a lapse of 1456 years. The revived and modernized Olympian games, begun by the vision of youth in 1896, have grown until the roster of Olympic competitors reads like the roll of the League of Nations. The 20 nations at Athens has become the 28 that competed in the 1936 winter sports at Gärmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger., and the 53 taking part in Berlin, from Aug. 1 to 16. And the ideal of youth for a world-wide brotherhood through individual understanding and respect marches on.

Carroll A. Lake

Olympian Games Pleasure to Cicero

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the best records of how even the Roman statesmen responded to the lure of the Olympian Games is from the pen of the great Roman orator, Cicero. The simple athletic events of the Greeks had already given way to the gorgeous pageantry of the Romans.

In a letter to his friend, M. Marius, Cicero wrote, in 80 B. C.:

"The Games were splendid. The spectacle was so elaborate as to leave no room for cheerful enjoyment. For what is the pleasure of a train of 600 mules in the 'Clytemnestra' or 3000 bowls in the 'Trojan Horse,' or gay colored armor of infantry and cavalry in some battle? Why, again, should I suppose you to care about missing the athletes, since you disdained the gladiators? There remain the two wild beast hunts, lasting five days. Magnificent? Nobody denies it. The last day was that of the elephants, on which there was a great deal of astonishment on the part of the vulgar crowd but no pleasure whatever."

Forest Conservation Progress Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A forest conservation program, embracing approximately 43,467 acres adjacent to Caesar's Head in Greenville and Pickens counties, is being carried on by the Caesar's Head Protective Association in co-operation with the South Carolina State Forestry Commission, the association's annual report states.

The association reported it was maintaining 27 miles of improved roads, 52.3 miles of telephone lines, 17 miles of foot trails, and three fire tower units.

Twenty-seven fires were suppressed during the year by the association crews, volunteer fire fighters, and, in some instances of emergency, crews from the Cleveland CCC camp, the report disclosed. The total area burned over was estimated at 5421 acres, of which 28 per cent, or 2134¼ acres, was association land. Damage to forage and site was estimated at $20,141.75.

Causes of fires and the acreage they burned over were as follows:

Campers, ten, 1172; smokers, two, 116; incendiary, six, 2547½; lightning, one, 1000; unknown, two, 2055.

Prodigy Continues Practice

Gertrude Michael of the movies was a concert pianist at the age of 12. She still practices almost daily.

Rockefeller Asks Faith in Reality Of Basic Verities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VERSAILLES, France—"Faith in the reality of goodness, truth and beauty, and in their power to lead mankind into a new era of peace and good will, founded on the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God," was the theme emphasized by John D. Rockefeller Jr. in acknowledging recently the official homage and thanks of France for his services in restoring Versailles and other famous French architectural monuments.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, highest distinction in the power of the Republic, was awarded to Mr. Rockefeller after ceremonies here at the unveiling of a tablet in the Palace.

Preserving Monuments

The plaque records his liberality in giving nearly 60,000,000 francs—almost $4,000,000—for the restoration of the Chateaux of Versailles and Fontainebleau and the Cathedral of Rheims.

In the vast courtyard of the Versailles Palace, where a military band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller were welcomed by Jean Zay, Minister of Education; Vincent Aurial, Minister of Finance; Gen. Henri Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, and other dignitaries.

Realities

"There are realities in life which know no boundaries of language, race or creed," Mr. Rockefeller said. "There is beauty, in the preservation of which your efforts and mine have been dedicated to these projects of restoration. Fortunate it is for humanity that the world is becoming increasingly conscious of the inspirational value of beauty in the common services of life. Ever more widely is its subtle influence affecting human well-being and happiness.

"There is truth. In these days, when so much that is false is being promulgated, there is more reason than ever before to hold fast to the fundamental truths of life as revealed in nature, in science and in religion. 'The truth shall set you free,' said the great Teacher of mankind, some 2000 years ago. And now, in the twentieth century, we are only beginning to learn the profound wisdom of that teaching and to realize that it is the key to the understanding and solution of many of the gravest problems of life.

Brotherhood

"There is also goodness—the manifestation of the spiritual aspirations that, whether recognized or not, lie deep down in every human heart.

"Perhaps it is not strange, that in this mechanistic age materialism and selfishness have seemed to be in control, or that intense individualism—personal and national—has superseded the unselfish co-operation of former days. But materialism must ultimately give place to spiritual values for: 'Man cannot live by bread alone.' Selfishness must be supplanted by altruism, for: 'If a man would find his life, he must lose it.' Individualism must yield to co-operation among men and nations and the established of a world brotherhood, for: 'No man can live unto himself alone.' There is but one alternative, and it is unthinkable—that civilization perish.

"As succeeding generations read the generous tribute to a citizen of another country inscribed on yonder tablet by the people of France, may they renew their faith in the reality of goodness, truth and beauty, and in their power to lead mankind into a new era of peace and good will, founded on the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

Bicycle Hobos Make Own British Mounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MANY British tramps and hobos are now making use of the bicycle as a means of getting round the country, it is disclosed here.

Figures from Poor Law institutions throughout the country reveal quite a large number of cycling wanderers. Most of the cycles used by the tramps are homemade contraptions, put together from bits and pieces collected from rubbish dumps.

The majority of these pedaling hobos are young men—unemployed. The old-time tramps, it is said, still spurn the bicycle and prefer to go along slowly on foot to nowhere in particular.

Vast Irrigation System Is Planned in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The National Irrigation Commission has announced that it will spend 80,000,000 pesos (more than $20,000,000) in the next few years on a gigantic irrigation system that will stimulate agriculture throughout the entire country. Five thousand men have already begun work on the preliminary plans. Thousands of community farmers will not only receive water but also cheap electric power by means of this project.

Restored Pay Cut Promised Workers For New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Municipal workers in New York City are "perked up" as they have not been since the economic depression began, over pospects for a restoration of their pay cuts.

By action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 29, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Comptroller Frank J. Taylor are to serve as a committee of two to negotiate with the city's banker creditors for a reduction in the $20,000,000 reserve in the 1937 budget. This reserve was a part of the agreement negotiated with a group of leading banks by the John P. O'Brien Tammany administration four years ago, under the auspices of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The reserve is mandatory; but if it can be gotten out of the way, or reduced to a nominal figure, the last hurdle to a restoration of the pay cuts to city workers will have been topped.

"It is gratifying," said Mayor LaGuardia, "that my 'pay-as-you-go' policy, established at the very beginning of my administration, has been fully vindicated and that the financial position of the city is now such that we can terminate the bankers' agreement, or at least modify it to the extent of relieving the city of its onerous burdens."

Mayor LaGuardia and Comptroller Taylor are expected to report back to the board Sept. 25 on their negotiations with the bankers.

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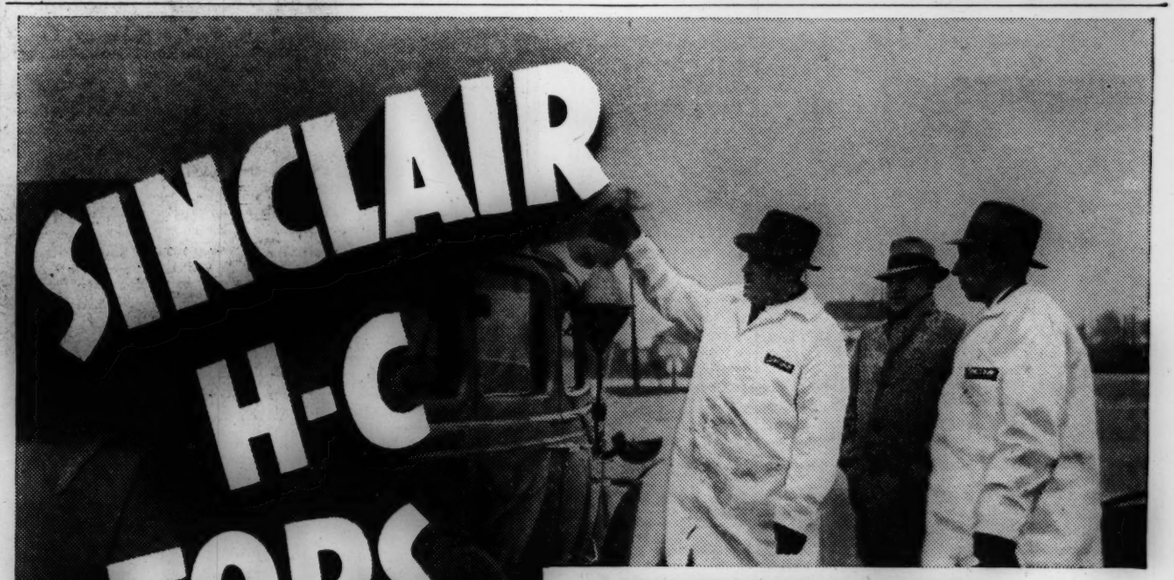

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'Family' Weavers Seconded By Silk Union in Price Demand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., July 31—With their efforts reinforced by union labor and the pressure of larger units in the silk manufacturing field, 250 "family" textile mills continued a strike for higher prices and larger returns here today.

Previously landlords and machinery dealers to whom they owed money had supported the small mill operators in their demand for a better business arrangement with silk brokers; and yesterday two new forces joined with them in the curious industrial dispute where workers and owners are identical.

A settlement by Monday was hoped for.

Paterson Local Lends Hand

While the "family" mills usually consist of from eight to 12 looms operated by a man and his wife and children, the larger mills participating in the strike hire "outside" labor to operate 50 looms or more. They are said to represent one fourth of the looms in the hired labor class.

Union labor, through the Paterson local of the American Federation of Silk Workers, also offered to exert pressure upon still larger mills to raise the income of the "family" mills to the wage levels set by the union.

An increase of 1¼ cents a yard in the price of broadsilk was one result of the shut-down. That is slightly more than the 1 cent increase asked by the strikers to bring their earnings up from $7 to $10 a week; but Abraham Brenman, attorney for the Silk Commission Manufacturers Association, declared that no permanent benefit from an agreement with brokers could be expected until the "family" mills had perfected a stronger alliance with the larger mills and with representatives of the silk union.

Seventy per cent of the mills, representing 250 operators and about 3500 looms, have joined in the strike against the brokers and with dealers who supply them with raw materials and marketing services, Mr. Brenman said.

Argument of Competition

Brokers and dealers, on the other hand, professed willingness to reach an agreement for a higher price level on converted silks, but they warned that Paterson products might thus be pushed out of the market by lower-priced goods from the South and Pennsylvania.

Support of the strike by silk union leaders was attributed to the dissatisfaction which has been evident in their estimate of the "family" mill situation. Low prices brought about by child labor, long hours and poor working conditions in the small owner-operator mills have been held responsible for difficulty of the union in perfecting an organization among silk workers here.

Labor Law Enforcement Pressed in South Carolina; Women's Hours Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Rigid enforcement of all labor laws in South Carolina, particularly those restricting the working hours of women, will be undertaken by the newly created State Labor Department, John W. Nates, commissioner, has warned employers throughout the Palmetto Commonwealth.

He took the position the statute prohibiting the employment of women in mercantile establishments after 10 p. m. included cafes, restaurants, and other eating places.

"I shall get an opinion from the attorney general at once on whether the law applies to waitresses," Mr. Nates asserted. "We are charged with enforcement of the labor laws, and we intend to enforce them. I want to serve notice to that effect."

Among the laws to be stressed for strict observance, in addition to the one governing the working hours of women, are statutes prohibiting the employment of women or children in mercantile establishments on of working hours and conditions to be posted wherever five or more persons are employed.

Heads School

© Harris & Ewing

Commander L. W. Perkins
Recently Named Head of Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

Italy's Aid to Fascists In Spain Worries Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ognition. Both by the Government and by the insurgents efforts are being made to secure money and supplies from the outside world.

German and Italian Planes

The rebel wireless is understood to have already announced that they have acquired Italian Caproni and German Junker airplanes. Now comes the news that three Italian Savoia planes, each with several machine guns, have come down, while on their way to Spanish Morocco. Two crashed in Algeria, and a third is said to have landed on the sea north of Oran. Three other machines are stated to have left Sardinia for the same destination.

Madrid Has Orders in France

Meanwhile, the Spanish Government is trying to buy aircraft in France. A £125,000 order, given some months ago to private French firms, was held up by the French Government owing to Franco-German tension, but the ban on this export has recently been withdrawn. Today, however, the situation has been complicated by the fact that France has just passed a law nationalizing the armaments industry. Therefore, if the planes were handed over, Germany and Italy might complain that there had been a breach of neutrality.

British Planes On Way

Reports also speak of a number of British commercial planes being on their way to Spain. Their ultimate destination is uncertain. After being detained in France for several days, some of them now appear to have reached Lisbon.

Another source of international disquiet is Tangier, which the Spanish Government submarines and other warships have been using as a base for operations against rebels. Tangier is an international port in which Spain has considerable interest, and it is difficult to see how she could be prevented from getting supplies there, while the rebels are not legally recognized as belligerents. Yet Italy and Germany are very adverse to her doing so.

70 Warships in Waters

The difficulty of the situation is enhanced by the fact that there are now some 70 foreign warships in Spanish waters. Britain already has 36, and it is understood that a considerable portion of her Mediterranean fleet is leaving Malta for Gibraltar.

Though all foreign vessels are at present engaged in the humanitarian task of succoring refugees, their presence does not ease the international tension.

3 Prisoners Overpower Guards in Court Elevator

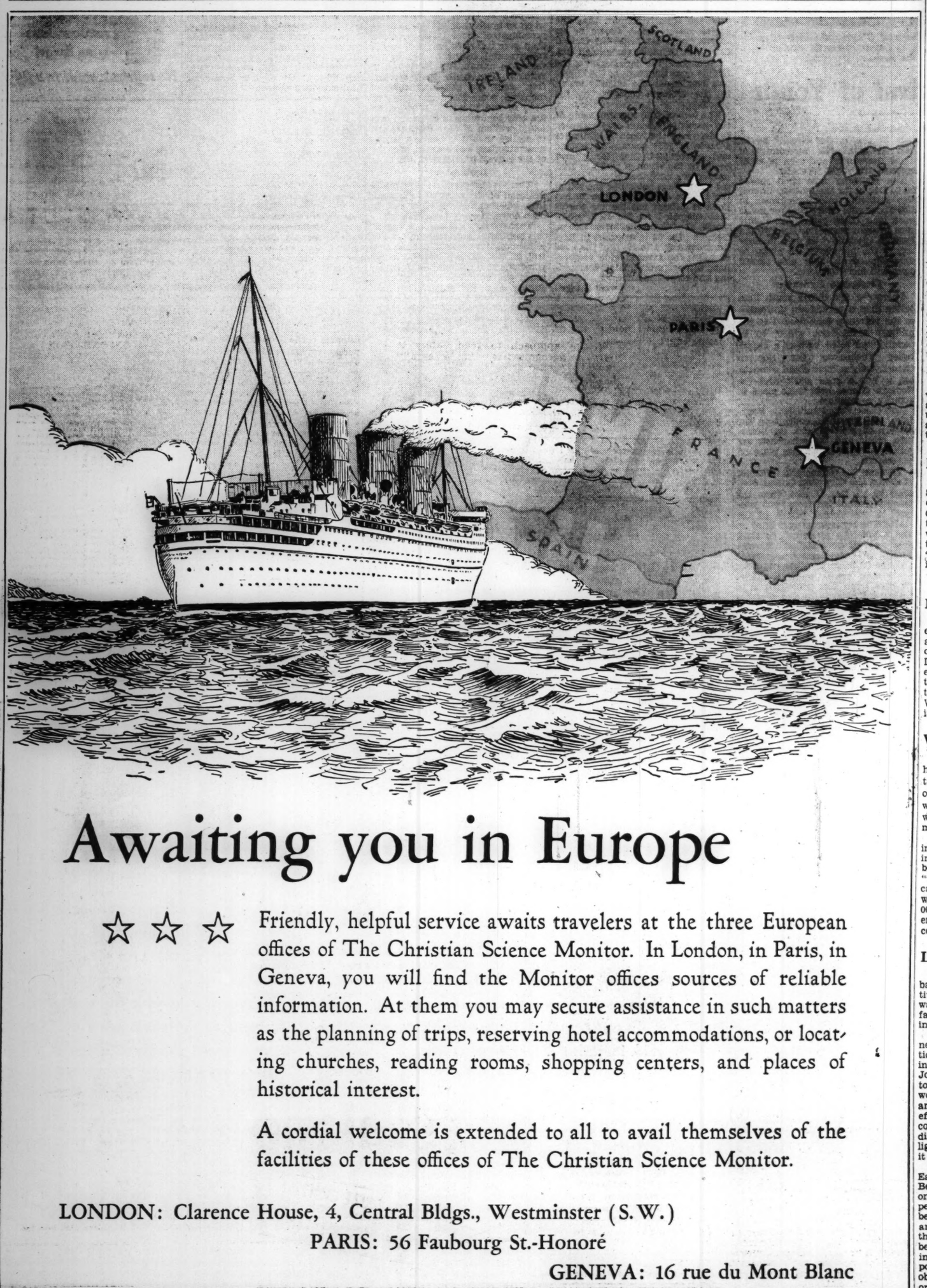
CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Two deputy sheriffs were suspended last night after three accused killers escaped from their custody in a Criminal Courts Building elevator on the way to stand trial.

The prisoners pulled crude daggers from their shoes, stabbed one of their guards, and transferred their handcuffs to the deputies' wrists before spreading terror over five floors of the building with blackjacks and fists.

One court attaché was knocked unconscious in the resulting chase, which ended in the recapture of the fugitives and their return to trial on charges of killing a policeman.

Indian Legionnaires

Indians of the Kiowa reservation near Anadarko, Okla., are organizing an all-Indian American Legion post with a prospective membership of 168.



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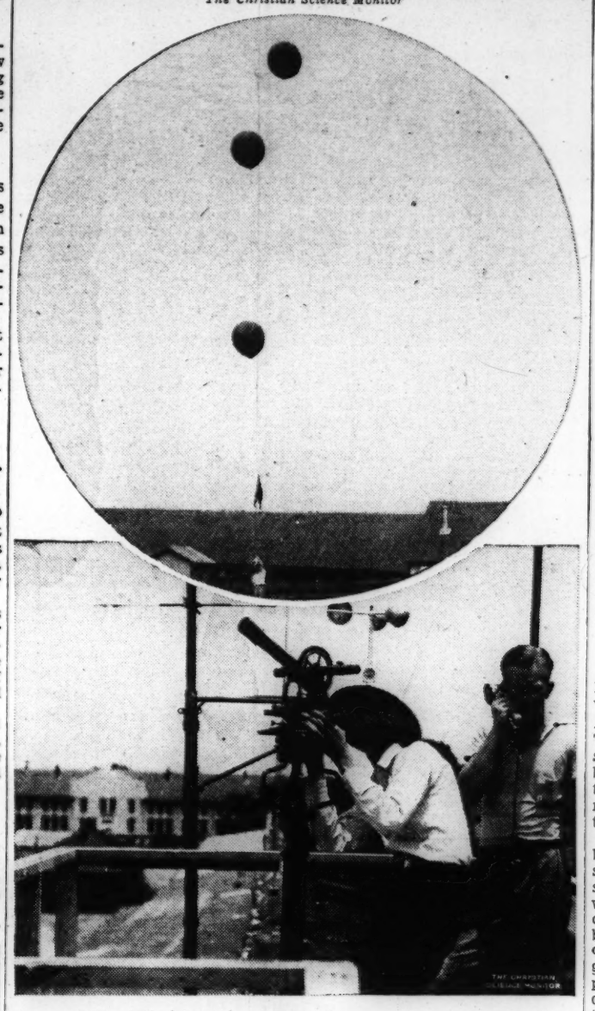
New Wonders of Research

Prepared by the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Army Men Turn Cosmic Ray Scouts

Officers and enlisted men of the regular army engaged in meteorological work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, have a novel avocation outside of business hours, that of assisting Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist of the California Institute of Technology, in his cosmic ray research.

According to the best available information, these mysterious rays reach the earth from some point or points immeasurably distant in space. A short time ago, Dr. Millikan announced that his worldwide studies convinced him of the lopsidedness of the earth's magnetic field, insofar as its powers of attraction for cosmic rays is concerned.

Now that he can account for their distribution throughout the earth's surface, he is concerned with their number and paths through the atmosphere, as well as the nature of their tremendous power. He has literally hitched his wagon to a cosmic ray, believing that the predicted exhaustion of natural resources for the use of mankind makes the physicist's work one of vital concern to everybody.

"It's the physicist's job to find ways of conserving what we have, and also of finding substitutes to use when the present supplies of oil and other fuels give out," he told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its last meeting.

In Texas he finds he can gather the information needed to complete his observations at low latitudes. Several balloons are hooked together in tandem, from three to six on a string, and sent aloft with a cosmic ray counter, as designed by Dr. Victor Neher, a clock, a thermometer, a barometer, and a camera to record instrument readings automatically.

With pilotless balloons available at $2 each, this method of stratosphere exploration seems best at present. Until piloted balloon flights are more frequent, or rocket ships are made available, tandem balloon ascensions will be in order. Each flight takes only a few hours, but in this time the instruments may be carried several hundred miles by high winds in the stratosphere.

When first inflated, the balloons are four feet in diameter, but as hydrogen gas expands at high altitudes, the diameter increases to 15 feet, the bursting point. The falling instruments are checked by the opening of an attached parachute. Army men, trained in technical details connected with weather observations, prove very useful for noting, with a theodolite, the early progress of flights.

Mountaintop Made Habitable for Physicist

On the summit of Mt. Evans, some 14,000 feet above sea level, carpenters will soon begin erection of a novel two-room house, devised to keep out snowstorms, lightning, wind, and in fact just about everything except cosmic rays, those "bullets" of tremendous energy from interstellar space.

This building will be used by Dr. Joyce C. Stearns to study cosmic rays. The outer surface will be covered with overlapping sheets of copper to waterproof the structure and to protect it from electrical disturbances, often very violent in this region. "It can be buried in snow for months," Dr. Stearns is reported to have said jubilantly, "without crushing or breakage."

Nothing Electrical Omitted at Rosedale

An especially invited list of government officials, industrial leaders and farm authorities attended the opening of the electrified Rosedale Dairy Farm in Virginia recently, an exhibit intended to be a prime attraction next month to delegates to the World Power Conference in Washington, D. C. The conference is scheduled for Sept. 7 to 12, and will bring some of the world's leading power authorities to the United States from all parts of the earth. Rosedale farm was electrified completely through government, state and private power company cooperation. The house is air conditioned, heated or cooled by electricity, and has every possible electrical convenience available.

Weights and Measures Brought to Infinitesimal

Dealing with millionths of a volt, hundred-millionths of an inch, and trillionths of an ounce, University of Chicago researchists are working with a precision that would make a watchmaker's tactics seem like the maneuvers of a bull in a china shop.

Latest in a long line of precision instruments is an apparatus involving the use of a spectrograph and believed to be the most sensitive "weight" scale in existence. It is capable of detecting differences in weight of as little as 4-1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 of a gram. Literally speaking, a grain of sand could "break the scales," for they are intended to investigate the nature of particles within the atom.

Space measurements held to be more delicate than any previously achieved, involving distances as small as 1-100,000,000 of an inch, have been in process at the university for several years. Other super-exact devices include an engine which will rule as many as 75,000 exactly parallel lines to an inch, a galvanometer which will detect the presence of a quarter of a millionth of a volt, and a microphotographic apparatus by which it is possible to take pictures of plant cellular structure with the cells enlarged 30,000 diameters.

Laboratory-Made Lightning Tests Equipment

One of the greatest peace-time battles against a force more destructive than a 10-inch cannon, is the war waged by large electrical manufacturing concerns, notably Westinghouse Electric, against lightning.

Since 1923, Westinghouse engineers have investigated every practical plan for protecting homes and industrial electrical equipment from Jovian bolts. The early work was to gather data on how lightning works, and then by manufacturing artificial lightning, duplicate its effects under laboratory-controlled conditions. The goal, of course, is to discover ways and means of guiding lightning away from locations where it is likely to work damage.

Last week it was announced at East Pittsburgh that Engineer P. L. Bellaschi had developed a microsecond switch which for the first time, permits flash-overs of lightning to be developed of both high voltage and high amperage. In this way the characteristics of lightning have been duplicated exactly—so exactly in fact, that full-sized telephone poles, metal insulators and other objects have been splintered, twisted or melted.

In Westinghouse laboratories 3,000,000-volt generators are synchronized with a 150,000-ampere current generator through the microsecond switch. Microsecond is the engineer's term for millionth of a second, and as this unit has an ability to act quickly, it is appropriately named.

In the process of initiating the lightning stroke, the voltage generator builds up high voltage that may reach to between 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 volts. At a certain point in this rise, this voltage flashes over and at the same time fuses a high resistance element of the microsecond switch. From two to seven millionths of a second later, the current generator begins its full discharge and the result is—lightning.

Westinghouse has already produced lightning-proof transformers, arresters and cut-outs, and the importance of the new switch lies in the ability to use Jovian bolts of tremendous energy in order to test such equipment before it is placed in actual service. Laboratory tests indicate that more severe charges will be hurled against these things than they actually encounter in normal use.

Italy Cautious In Exploitation Of New Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, the greatest possibilities of which, it is already foreseen, will be offered by the cultivation of coffee and cotton, and in cereal growing and stock breeding.

Agricultural development will be undertaken with the help and under the supervision of the competent state organs, in particular the office for land reclamation and that for migration. All proposals and demands, projects and programs from private sources for new agricultural and industrial undertakings in Ethiopia will be examined and co-ordinated by the Ministry for the Colonies. No individual action will be allowed in the agricultural, industrial or in any other sphere.

The Italian idea is that colonization should proceed along organized lines and not by free evolution which would create unfavorable competition between the individual interests and unfair competition between the colony and the mother country. In addition, according to the instructions of the powers-that-be in Rome, this colonization must develop on the basis of an absolute respect for the property rights of the natives.

Blackshirts First Colonists

It is anticipated that a large proportion of the Blackshirts who have volunteered for active service in East Africa will be the first colonists. Thousands of applications, it is stated, have already been received by the Ministry of the Colonies from these soldiers and workers for permission to remain in Ethiopia after they are demobilized.

In the first period bachelors will be preferred to married men. The successful experiment made in Libya some years ago when whole families were transplanted from Italy to that colony for colonization purposes will by followed in Ethiopia. Each group of settlers will receive a plot of ground, the necessary tools and implements for work, and a small sum of money to enable them to carry on in the first difficult years. The loans thus received will be repaid in annual installments and the settler will be gradually transformed into a small landowner.

Zones for Settlement

The Italian Government has already delimited the zones which are to be assigned to various forms of settlement. These zones are as follows:

1. The zones of national racial settlement, where the land cultivated will eventually pass into the possession of the cultivators.
2. The zones of small properties, to be worked by farmers with a modest capital.
3. The zones of industrial settlement where national racial settlement is impossible.
4. The zones shared with the natives for industrial purposes, where the immigration of Italians is impossible or inopportune.
5. The zones of native lands aided and directed by the Government.

No Corner on Wealth

Equally with that of agriculture and the extractive industries, the task of Italian commerce in Ethiopia has also an urgent character, and will be chiefly directed towards organization. The system on which it will work will be that of the Corporative State, which places on the same footing in the collective interest of the Italian nation and under the supreme authority of the state, the agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial interests.

The wealth of the new territory is not to be cornered and kept in a few hands.

Italy's East African Empire is to become a self-contained economic unit. The Fascist Cabinet has approved a draft decree outlining the procedure adopted for regulating the introduction of new economic enterprises in the new colony. To the syndical and corporative organizations of the Fascist State is being entrusted the task of studying all proposals submitted by individuals or groups and of advising the Ministry of Colonies, with whom rests the final decision as to authorization.

Thus direct participation, through the action of the vocational unions, of all national activities in the development of the East African Empire is assured, in recognition of the active part taken by the syndical and corporative organizations in carrying out the measures which have enabled the country to bring the Ethiopian expedition to a victorious conclusion.

All Industry Has Part

The purpose which the Government has in view is that of enabling all the productive forces of the country—small concerns as well as big business—to play their part in the development of the new lands brought under the Italian flag. All proposals and applications for permission to do business in East Africa must be sent to the respective provincial economic councils which will refer them to the competent vocational unions who, in turn, will report on the technical and financial capacity of the applicants.

The applications, accompanied by the comments of the unions, will then be forwaded to the Ministry of Colonies, which has set up separate boards for agriculture, industry, trade and transport. These boards will transmit the applications they deem worthy of consideration to the Confederations of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, as the case may be, for co-ordination and selection. In this connection the Confederation of Industrialists has already opened an office for Ethiopia to co-ordinate and assist enterprises in that part of Africa.

Several companies are already being formed for utilizing the raw materials and foods which East Africa can now supply, such as cotton, wool, coffee, meat, milk, and oil-seeds. All firms engaged in the several branches of production or trade dealing with the materials or foods in question are entitled to participate in these companies, and the provincial associations of the syndical unions are therefore requested to notify at once their respective confederations of any applications they may receive in connection with private enterprises coming within the scope of activity of these companies.

Roosevelt's Speech at Quebec

QUEBEC, July 31 (AP)—The following is text of President Roosevelt's address here today in responding to an official welcome:

Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, my friends and neighbors of Canada:

From the moment I received the hospitable invitation of your Governor General, I have been filled with the most happy anticipation of this all too brief visit. Canada and its people have always had a very real hold on my affections; I am happy again to be able to assure you of this fact in person and to express my grateful appreciation of the warmth of your welcome.

That I am not a stranger may be illustrated by the fact that since the age of two, I have spent the majority of my summers in the province of New Brunswick, and by my recent most refreshing cruise along the beautiful shores of the Maritime Provinces, where once more I have found friendship, relaxation and deep contentment.

Nor am I ignorant or unmindful of the charms of other sections of this great Dominion—Ontario and that great empire which extends west of it to the Pacific.

Monument to Two Nations

But to many of my countrymen, and I am no exception to this rule, Quebec has a fascination all its own. The Plains of Abraham and the cliffs which lead to them are eternal memorials to brave French, to brave British and to brave American colonists who have fallen in battle, be it in victory or in defeat.

Yet there is a nobler monument: for on these fields of battle was born the living miracle which we are privileged to see today—two great racial stocks residing side by side in peace and friendship, each contributing its particular genius in the molding of a nation. This is a monument worthy of those who gave their lives; this is an example from which all thinking men draw deep satisfaction and inspiration.

Demurs to "Foreigner"

While I was on my cruise, I read in a newspaper that I was to be received with all the honors customarily rendered to a foreign ruler.

Your Excellency, I am grateful for the honors; but something within me rebelled at that word "foreign." I say this because when I have been in Canada, I have never heard a Canadian refer to an American as a "foreigner." He is just an "American." And, in the same way, in the United States, Canadians are not "foreigners," they are "Canadians."

That simple little distinction illustrates to me better than anything else the relationship between our two countries.

On both sides of the line we are so accustomed to an undefended boundary 3000 miles long that we are inclined perhaps to minimize its vast importance, not only to our own continuing relations but also to the example which it sets to the other nations of the world.

Without Passports

Canadians and Americans visit each other each year by the hundreds of thousands—but, more important, they visit each other without the use of passports.

And, within recent months, another significant action speaks louder than words, for the trade agreement which I had the privilege of signing with your Prime Minister last autumn is tangible evidence of the desire of the people of both countries to practice what they preach when they speak of the good neighbor.

In the solution of the grave problems that face the world today, frank dealing, co-operation and a spirit of give and take between nations is more important than ever before.

The United States and Canada and, indeed, all parts of the British Empire share a democratic form of government which comes to us from common sources. We have adapted these institutions to our own needs and our own special conditions, but fundamentally they are the same.

Tribute to King George

The natural sympathy and understanding that exists between us was, I feel, demonstrated in the universal feeling of grief when the news of the death of the late King George was received in the United States. We felt not only that the head of a friendly nation had been removed, but that a friend whose voice had penetrated into almost every home in the United States had been taken from us—a great King and a great gentleman.

It has also been my privilege to know His Majesty King Edward, and we look forward to the day when, finding it possible to come again to the Dominion, he may also visit with his neighbors in the United States.

Speaks in French

Fonsieur le Premier Ministre de Québec, Monsieur Le Maire:

Ces amiables paroles que vous venez de m'addresser au nom de votre grande Province et de votre belle ville, et que vous addressez, par moi, au peuple des Etats-Unis, me touchent profondement, et je vous prie de croire que je suis très sensible à la chaleur de votre accueil.

Que de scènes de valeur et d'heroisme ce nom de Québec évoque en nous, et que de noms illustres s'associent à ce noble roc!

C'est pour rendre hommage à ces héros que viennent tous les ans à Québec des milliers de mes compatriotes. Ils y prolongent leur séjour, séduits par la beauté merveilleuse de ce site, le doux charme de ses campagnes et l'accueil hospitalier de ses habitants. Cette hospitalité canadienne, si douce et si franche, est devenue une tradition dans mon pays. C'est par ces échanges de visite, par ces contacts répetés entre les Canadiens et les Americans que nous parviendrons à resserrer encore les liens déjà étroits qui unissent nos deux peuples.

Invitation to Prime Minister

Mr. Mackenzie King, you already know the path to Washington. I hope much that you will come and visit me again.

Your Excellency, we are looking forward, as you know, to a visit from you and Her Excellency to Mrs. Roosevelt and myself at the White House as soon as it may be convenient for you. May we speed the day when the heads of the Canadian and American nations will see more of each other, not as foreigners, but as neighbors and friends.

(Here is an English translation of the words spoken in French):

"Mr. Prime Minister of Quebec, Mr. Mayor:

"The words of kindness which you have addressed to me in the name of your great province and of your beautiful city and which you address through me to the people of the United States touch me deeply; and I beg you to believe that I am deeply sensible of the warmth of your welcome.

"What scenes of valor and heroism this name of Quebec stirs in us; what illustrious names are associated with this noble rock!

"It is to pay homage to those heroes that thousands of my compatriots come every year to Quebec. Here they prolong their stay, lured by the great beauty of this site, by the soft charm of your countryside and by the hospitable greeting of your inhabitants. This Canadian hospitality, so simple and so open, has become a tradition in my country.

"It is by these exchanges of visits, by these continuous contacts between Canadians and Americans, that we shall come to tighten the close bonds which already unite our two peoples."

United States-Canada Relations Best Ever

(Continued from Page 1)

strip it of all its royal trappings. Now he proposes to dispense with it altogether.

Canada Different

But there is nothing republican about Canada where the crown is concerned. Ottawa loves the pomp and circumstance of "Government House," where the former John Buchan carefully keeps up the traditional form.

Canadians, whether they speak French or English, seem to be equally attached to the viceregal office of the Governor General, and to prefer a British peer for the King's representative.

Part of that ceremonial involves treating the King's representative with full royal honors. Since the predecessor of Lord Tweedsmuir journeyed down to Washington to pay his respects to our President, it is now incumbent upon our President to return the call before Lord Tweedsmuir can come to the United States to visit his old and true friends here!

Just an Informal Call

Therefore Mr. Roosevelt has done a very necessary as well as a graceful thing in stopping off in Quebec, as informally as possible, while on his vacation trip in the border waters of the Atlantic that he loves so well.

The incident shows a new respect for the feelings of our Canadian friends that is very gratifying. This country has often been negligent to the point of rudeness toward Canadian opinion. Without any intention of doing so, and out of sheer preoccupation with our own affairs, we have often taken the Canadians so much for granted as to irritate them profoundly. Since the defeat of President Taft's ill-fated "Reciprocity Agreement" with Canada, in 1911, there has been little expression of any ill will toward the United States. Incidents like the defeat of the Saint Lawrence Waterway project sponsored by Mr. Hoover and the unpleasant episode of the I'm Alone (in which our coast guard vessels sank a Canadian rum-runner outside our territorial waters), these and other "contretemps" have hardly ruffled the surface of Canadian good will toward the United States.

Trade Agreement of '36

Happily the recent (1936) Trade Agreement with Canada, negotiated under Secretary Hull's program, seems to have been equally successful in removing the unhappy memory of the blow dealt to the Canadian economy by the Smoot-Hawley Tariff and later amendments. Trade between the two countries is rapidly getting back toward the $1,000,000,000 annual figure that was so profitable to both. It bids fair to increase over 100 per cent for this fiscal year, under the new agreement.

The drought in the West hit Canada less than it did the United States. It has proved to be not an unmixed evil, from that point of view, since it has brought both countries out of the wheat carry-over that so depressed grain prices during most of the twenties and thirties. Cattle and hay will certainly be needed from Canada in very large quantities. To a country that owes us something over $4,000,000,000 which our tariffs make it hard to collect this is a real economic boon.

Relations Best Ever

Possibly there has never been a time when Canadian-American relations, therefore, have been better. And as an earnest of continuing that improvement, the President's visit is well-timed. It shows our northern neighbors how much we value their friendship, and how seriously we take their new status as a fully autonomous nation.

Canada's position in the British Commonwealth is of vital importance to our own diplomacy. Britain can never act in the future in any way that would alienate Canadian sympathy. As far back as 1921, when the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the Pacific was in question, it was Canadian opposition to that pact that was credited with paving the way for supplanting it with the Pacific Treaties. Canada is a party to those treaties. She is interested in peace in the Far East just as much as we are. And she could never view with equanimity a situation which would endanger the United States. In fact the British sometimes reproach the Canadians with being apathetic to all pleas for taking over a share in the British fleet, because the safety of the Monroe Doctrine is considered a sufficient guarantee against any attack on Canada.

New Minister

It may be more than a lucky chance of the diplomatic services of both countries that puts in Washington Sir Herbert Marler, who in 1930 initiated Canadian relations with Tokyo and has a broad acquaintance with Far Eastern affairs. At the same time the United States has one of its ablest career diplomats in Ottawa, Norman Armour, who is equally conversant with Japan and the Pacific area. Seconding Sir Herbert Marler in the Washington Legation of Canada, Hugh Keenleyside brings diplomatic experience from his tour with his chief in Japan, plus his distinguished scholarship in the whole background of Canadian-American relations, about which he has written an excellent book. Many friends in the United States remember the days when Mr. Keenleyside was a professor at Clark University here in Massachusetts.

Work Ahead

But the brightest picture of Canadian-American relations has another side. They have seldom been more promising than they are today. Yet the diplomats still find much to be done to improve them both in the economic and the political realm. The International Joint Commission, for instance, threatens to lapse into innocuous desuetude after days of great usefulness. And even though the poison of bootleg liquor has been removed from our problems, the working out of tariff problems, immigration questions, and joint policies to preserve the peace of the world make a sizable burden for the future.

So that gestures like Mr. Roosevelt's visit, gratifying to Canadian self-respect, can only commend praise from those who rightly estimate the importance of being a good neighbor—where neighborhood is such a real pleasure.

Funda-mental Driving

The Great Automotive Game

¶ Fair play and courtesy are law to the sportsman. The golfer does not break through the foursome ahead. The skater graciously gives way to his neighbor rather than invite a collision. Likewise, motorists who get the most fun from the driving game are those who earn those friendly gestures of "thanks" from the other fellow.

¶ Follow the professional driver. Note his unhurried approach to street corners. There is no forcing his way into a long chain of cars. He is in no hurry to jeopardize the safety of others for a few seconds of his own time.

¶ Besides, the professional driver has probably heard of the taxicab race across New York City. One cab roared from lower Manhattan to Central Park, jumping all the other cars at street crossings, using every driving trick known to the skilled and some the skilled would never use, just to make time. The other went fast only where speed was the rule, subordinating haste to courtesy over the whole route.

¶ The record seeker beat the careful driver by 10 minutes. The professional asks, "Is it worth it?"

¶ That same question is echoed today by safety agencies all over the world, those in the United States referring to the more than 1,000,000 road casualties every year, most of them the result of impatience. The economic loss in this country totals $2,000,000,000 a year. The few minutes the motorists tried to save are negligible by comparison. Hence the new technique of transplanting seeds of fair play and courtesy from the sports field to the macadamized highway.

¶ These qualities are not mechanical. They do not come with the automobile. They depend upon the driver.

¶ Notice the serenity of the driver guided by reason rather than haste. By long practice he has subdued the impulse to get there before everyone else. He does not fight for the right-of-way but allows the other fellow to go and learn his inevitable lesson at someone else's expense.

¶ He starts out each morning with the tactful plan of doing what the other fellow doesn't do. He gauges the other fellow's actions like a chess player, judging his every move by what his opponent does. He never moves first unless sure of his ground. Thus his course of action is preconceived and positive, supported by laws that transcend the don'ts of human regulations.

¶ Try this simple plan of fitting your moves into the highway pattern as it appears before you. You will have to drop all preconceived ideas about rights-of-way. You will have to stop the car more often. But you will be surprised at the quieting effect it has upon your driving even in the middle of heavy traffic.

¶ Thus it is that emergencies find the professional driver unconfused and ready with the right twist of the steering wheel or the rapid co-ordination of hand, eye and foot which daily averts hundreds of casualties.

¶ Every day a vast corps of motorists take to the road in tune with the sportsman's law of courtesy and fair play. Their meetings on the road are pictorials of safety and neighborliness. They constitute the groundwork for the safety machine of tomorrow.

¶ The semiprofessional driver observes all the rules on the sports field—then forgets them behind the motor wheel. He demands the right-of-way on the road from all strangers. But, show him a familiar face in another car, and he gladly gives up his right-of-way with a friendly wave of the hand. The change is wholly in his mental attitude. One he sees as a friend. The other, by some peculiar twist of the highway viewpoint, appears to him as an antagonist. Yet, all motorists are playing in the same game that he is. And most of them are anxious to play with and not against the semiprofessional—if he will let them.

¶ Driving, as a game, is a new concept of obtaining highway safety. In this game, the driver learns his weaknesses at the wheel just as the baseball player finds out and corrects his failings on the diamond. Some ball players are strong on grounders but weak on fly balls. Some motorists are experts in braking, but cannot take the corners well. Some know how to gauge speeds but have poor color vision. Even the professional needs to test himself for pet failings. He may be a chronic horn-blower, or a traffic weaver. He may cut the corners too short without realizing it or swing too wide. Or, he may be a traffic pugilist—who imagines and resents the infringement of his supposed rights.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Hands Across the Street

¶ Speed, say some safety experts, causes most of the accidents. Yet speed, rather than being a cause of anything, is actually the effect of something. That something is impatience and aggressiveness in the driver. These mental weaknesses during horse-and-buggy days were not in serious conflict on the roads. They were seldom productive of anything worse than a clash of elbows or locked wheels. Mile-a-minute speeds have changed all that. The weeds of impatience and haste have been nourished into full-grown shrubs which now demand the building of national safeguards.

¶ To that end, safety organizations have sprung up in practically every large community dedicated to the long-distance task of developing a safety-conscious driving public. Good roads are necessary. Safe automobiles are imperative. Yet these have been largely nullified by the unsportsmanlike handling of the fifth wheel—the one held by the driver.

¶ Thus the approach to road safety is universally recognized as fundamentally mental. It boils down to the job of bringing to the highways a semblance of the order and harmonious movements of the solar system which point to the unhampered operation of one, all-inclusive Mind.

[Last of 12 Articles]

"Motoraids"—a new feature in which readers are contributing helpful hints from their driving experience, begins today on the Daily Features Page.

Socialist Head Defines Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Italian corporative state and has done less than he ought to vindicate civil liberty in the South, but that he never advocated the totalitarian state and that it is a complete misuse of words to argue that he has been or has sought to be a dictator in the European sense.

"As for Mr. Landon," he is a good 'average American' whom fate has made an admirable man to push forward as the representative of men and interests who did not dare to show themselves too openly. He typifies reaction in the strict sense of the word; that is, he wants to go back somewhere in American history—to Coolidge, McKinley or maybe to Jefferson."

Landon No Fascist

Some things Roosevelt has done or neglected may be found at length to have paved the way for Fascism, he thought. The same would be true of some things Governor Landon might do or leave undone if elected. "But it is absurdly and dangerously misleading to call this modest, conservative, rather bewildered Kansan a Fascist."

"The people of America must understand that the Fascist demagogue, whenever he appears, will talk a far more exciting and radical language than Alfred Landon," he concluded. "Mr. Lemke and his assorted backers, Father Coughlin, the Rev. Gerald Smith and Dr. Townsend, far more nearly approach the Fascist pattern.

"Lemke's platform with its impossible promises of something for everybody under capitalism closely parallels the Nazi platform. His appeal is to middle-class discontent."

Roosevelt's Visit to Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

stepped into their car, and drove off, escorted by a squadron of dragoons, whose burnished helmets shone in the sun, and whose scarlet coats were a splash of color along the green road winding up the cliffs to the Plains of Abraham.

It was significant that Mr. Roosevelt arrived on the twenty-fifth anniversary of a critical day in Canadian history, the day when Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911 dissolved his Government to appeal to the people on the reciprocity issue.

The procession swept through the narrow little streets of the ancient town until it arrived on the terrace atop the old ramparts.

Splendid Panorama

High on the terrace was a small platform, from which the President had a magnificent view. Below him green turf and a sea of smiling upturned faces, a very mosaic of color. Beyond the cliffs swept sharply down and ocean liners moved majestically on the St. Lawrence. A blue, white-clouded sky mantled the Isle of Orleans and the mountains down the St. Lawrence.

The Governor General spoke and the Prime Minister, the Premier of Quebec, and the Mayor of Quebec City. A tall figure rose and smiled down—the President of the United States! And then it was that the welcome burst out with cries of welcome in French and English for the President.

He started to speak, and as he spoke, the warmth of his welcome deepened.

He's No Foreigner

He spoke of his early associations with Canada and his objection to being termed a "foreigner." The cheers at this remark proved how much Canadians agreed with him. That word "foreigner" will no longer apply as between Canadians and Americans.

When the President in courtesy to Quebec spoke in French, the enthusiasm was boundless. The Quebecois just opened their arms and welcomed him in. They cried out that it was good French, and it was.

Broadcasts of Speeches

The speeches were broadcast through Canada and the United States and throughout the British Empire. The cameramen rushed in and out, dodging ever-zealous policemen. The parade formed up again and drove around the city and so to the citadel, whose ramparts were manned by Canadian soldiers, and mounted police guarded every avenue of approach.

Here there was more photographing and at last the President, the Governor General, the Prime Minister and a few very distinguished guests lunched together.

From that time on it was all private. Within the ancient citadel where the old French intendants ruled New France and intrigues were carried on and plots were hatched, the first citizens of two great nations sat down with their feet under the same table and discussed their mutual problems.

Business Talk

There were no onlookers and no listeners. The conversations were purely private and no statements were made. It gave Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King a chance to talk business.

There was no business talk between the President and the Governor General, for the Prime Minister is the business head of Canada and the Governor General has no more to do with public policy than the youngest mountie on guard outside his door.

Later in the afternoon, the Governor General and the President went for a drive, calling on the Lieutenant Governor. The presidential party was to entrain at 6 o'clock, returning to the United States via Montreal.

Canadians were a little intrigued over the policing for the visit, there being more police in evidence than is usual here. Canadians are unused to the spectacle of a carload of secret service men immediately following the Governor General's car. The President was well protected.

Tweedsmuir's Welcome Voices Hope for Long Years of Friendship

QUEBEC, July 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt, responding to a tremendous ovation in this historic Canadian city today, asserted that "frank dealings, co-operation and a spirit of give and take between nations is more important than ever before" in solving grave world problems.

Pointing to the long years of peace and friendship between Canada and the United States as an "example" for other nations, Mr. Roosevelt also referred to the Canadian-American reciprocal trade agreement as "tangible evidence of the desire of the people of the two countries to practice what they preach when they speak of the good neighbor."

Tweedsmuir Speech

Previously he had been welcomed in addresses by Lord Tweedsmuir, Canada's Governor General; W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister; Adelard Godbout, Premier of Quebec, and J. E. Gregoire, Quebec's Mayor, all of whom cited Canadian-American friendship as an example for all nations.

"It is my prayer," said Lord Tweedsmuir, "that, not by any alliance, but through thinking the same thoughts and pursuing the same purpose, the republic of the United States and the British Commonwealth may help to restore the shaken liberties of mankind."

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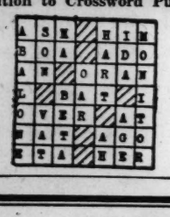

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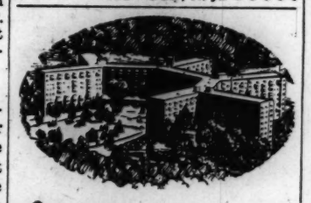

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1940 Olympics Awarded to Japan on Eve of 1936 Opening—Chicago Moves Up

Japan Picked As Site for 1940 Olympic Games

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee today awarded the 1940 summer games to Tokyo, Japan. The award of the games to Japan ended a fight between the far eastern nation and Finland.

A secret ballot resulted in a 36-to-27 vote in Japan's favor after a bitterly waged battle for two days.

The award of the winter games was postponed because of the conflict between the International Olympic Committee and the International Skiing Federation over questions of amateurism.

In support of her bid, Japan offered a transportation subsidy of 1,500,000 yen (about $485,000) to offset costs of traveling to the Far East.

Finland based her arguments for the games on her showing in recent years and the fact that Helsingfors would be a much more convenient site so far as European members were concerned.

The dispute between the I. O. C. and the skiing federation arose when the skiers voted to permit paid trainers or coaches to enter the Olympic competition as amateurs.

Postpone Action in Winter Games

The international committee flatly rejected this policy on the grounds that it is contrary to Olympic rules and postponed further consideration on the award of the 1940 games until the rival viewpoints can be reconciled.

Some committeemen expressed the view that the 1936 games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger., were the last winter Olympics.

Finland's delegates took their defeat with good sportsmanship, congratulating their Japanese associates.

The vote was not as close as anticipated after the two rivals presented their bids formally yesterday, but both sides exerted all possible pressure before the balloting began.

William May Garland of Los Angeles and Avery Brundage of Chicago, American members of the I. O. C., voted for Japan.

Delighted to Go to Japan

"From our viewpoint it made no real difference whether Tokyo or Helsingfors was chosen," said Brundage. "We'll be delighted to go to Japan because we know the Japanese are fine sportsmen."

Besides Tokyo's financial inducements, a prime argument before the vote taking was Garland's advocation that the award to Japan would mean carrying the Olympic torch around the world.

The Californian, who pledged to support the Japanese four years ago, was influential during the entire debate.

Games Open Tomorrow

Under the most extraordinary circumstances ever marking the world's biggest athletic show, the games of the XIth Olympiad will be launched tomorrow by the best mass demonstration Nazi Germany can produce for the occasion.

Close to a half million persons, including a capacity gathering of 100,000 at the main Stadium and 325-acre Reich Sportsfeld, probably will see and hear the ceremonies leading to the formal opening by Adolf Hitleer at 4 p. m. (10 a. m. eastern standard time).

As the climax of a full day's program, including youth demonstrations, ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the arrival of the Olympic torch bearer from Greece, about 4500 athletes, from 53 nations, will hear Rudolph Ismayr, Bavarian weight lifter and Olympic middleweight champion, take the Olympic oath in their behalf.

The athletes will be welcomed to the center of the stage Sunday, with America opening its defense of the track and field championship and honors in 55 events against challengers from all over the world.

The United States will defend Olympic team titles in eight branches: men's and women's track and field, women's swimming, rowing, boxing, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, equestrian sports and yachting.

Except in men's track, where the balanced American power appears certain to prevail, there is not a "cinch" for the Star-Spangled performers on this list.

Not only will most European countries present a far stronger front against the Americans than four years ago, when the distance and the depression curtailed participation, but Latin-American and Far Eastern talent promises to cut more heavily than ever into the synthetic scoring column.

Japan is formidably equipped to defend the men's swimming title won in 1932. The women of Nippon and the Dutch girls will bid strongly for the women's aquatic honors.

Two American boxers have been shipped home abruptly from a team which was none too well equipped for the fray. The American naval forces, led by Washington's unbeaten eight, have been beset by ailments.

Owens Athlete of the Hour

The Athlete of the hour, as far as public interest is concerned, is America's triple-threat Jesse Owens. Among the new stars expected to flash across the Olympic skies he is linked with England's Godfrey Brown and Stanley Wooderson, Jack Lovelock of New Zealand, and the Americans Forrest (Spec) Towns, Don Lash and John Woodruff.

The Buckeye Bullet begins four successive days of competition Sunday with the 100-meter trials, but the only thing he is concerned about is that he will have nothing to do but relax and take a busman's holiday the last four days of the track program.

The shotput is virtually conceded to the Europeans, with the winner likely to be Hans Woellke of Germany. Sulo Baerlund of Finland or Arnold Viiding of Estonia unless Torrance makes an unexpected comeback.

The Finns, Paavo Askola, Ilmari Salminen and Iso-Hollo, are not rated up to the Nurmi standard. The defending champion, Janusz Kusocinski of Poland, is below his 1932 form, but there is many an unknown in the field.

"Lash has a good fighting chance to come through," said his coach, E. C. (Billy) Hayes.

The Negro high jumpers, Dave Albritton and Cornelius Johnson, returning to competition three weeks after their record-shattering feats in the final American tryouts, may be challenged most strongly by Kaleri Kotkas of Finland and the Japanese, Hiroshi Tanaka.

Jochim to Carry American Flag

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 31

ALFRED A. JOCHIM of Union City, N. J., veteran gymnast, today was assigned the honor of carrying the American flag in the formal exercises tomorrow opening the Olympic Games.

James W. O'Connor of Venice, Calif., and Fred Lauer of Chicago, water poloists, were appointed color guards.

New Net Star From Far West Faces McDiarmid

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 31—A new star has come out of the West, and this time it is his volley that is best. Joseph Hunt, a Los Angeles schoolboy, with two years yet to go in the junior class, won his way into the lawn tennis hall of fame yesterday, when he reached the final round of the Seabright invitation men's singles, by scoring a victory over Gregory S. Mangin, last year's winner, and sixth ranking player of the United States.

The young Californian, son of a player there of the Maurice McLoughlin era, is to enter the University of Southern California this fall, yet already the experts who watched his performance are figuring on him for the Davis Cup team. He has been making his way ahead without attracting much attention, winning successively over Gardner, Mulloy, Norcross, Tilney and Wayne Sabin, without the loss of a set. But his performance against Mangin was another matter, and his play was watched with great interest by the members of the Davis Cup selection committee, of which Holcombe Ward, referee of the tournament, is chairman, while others present included John H. Doeg, Julian S. Myrick, Bernon S. Prentice, and R. Norris Williams, 2d.

Volleys Brilliantly

It was his volleying that really caused the chief sensation. He is very active, and relies on net play to a greater extent than any of the other players in the tournament, yet he played through a gruelling match of more than three hours, against a player of far greater experience, and finally pulled out the match at 6—1, 11—9, 11—13, 6—4.

It was volley play throughout, and while Mangin is also fine in that department of the game, yet the youngster clearly was his superior. His service, though not of the severe sort that has been the noted weapon of previous California stars right from the time of Murray and McLoughlin, is well driven and even better placed, and he follows it up with net play of the Richards brand.

Mangin was kept busy digging them out of the corners, and made more errors in the crucial sets by far. He was twice at match point in the fourteenth game of the third set, but faltered slightly, and Mangin scored a couple of fine placements to halt the disaster, and ultimately won the set, with both players showing the effects of their hard work in the later games.

Hunt Recovers Better

But when they came back after the customary rest, it was Hunt who had recovered better, and he ran out the match by breaking through Mangin in the third game, and holding his services for the balance of the set. In the final game he was once at match point before the final volley scored the needed point, but Mangin staged a placement off service to stop it. But on the next rally, Hunt followed his service to the net, and his volley return was put into the net by Mangin to end the struggle.

The Seabright Singles Cup will stay in the club for another year, as the result of the other singles semi-final, when Sidney B. Wood, Jr., the first seeded player, was eliminated by the careful play of John McDiarmid, the former Texan, who has just been appointed a member of the graduate faculty of Princeton, and is celebrating it by the best play he has shown since his first appearance here in 1932. He was steadiness itself, while utilizing his court craft with varied pace and frequent placements. He is less brilliant than his opponent, but Wood showed streaks of only fair play, between the glitters, and these proved decisive. The score was 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

All-California Finals

The two California favorites came through to the finals in the ladies' singles. Alice Marble swamped her fellow Californian, Gracyn Wheeler, with ease, starting slowly as usual, but hitting her stride after the third game and running out the match at 6—2, 6—0.

Carolin Babcock found herself in dire difficulty against Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, the former French player, who captured the first set, and was twice at match point in the final set, after running up a lead earlier in the set at 5—2. But Miss Babcock rallied her forces at that point, and ran five straight games for the match. In the tenth game, however, Mme. Henrotin was twice at match point, only to lose the game after deuce had been called five times. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Babcock played her usual in-and-out game, only raising it to stellar heights when she needed to, while Mme. Henrotin, though far steadier, found herself unable to cope with the Californian when the latter reached her best play. Miss Marble was hitting her hardest all the way, and her drives kept Miss Wheeler on the defensive all the way.

Virginia Bascom Wins Shawnee Golf Honors

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, July 31 (AP)—Virginia Bascom of Worester, Mass., won the second annual Shawnee women's golf championship yesterday, defeating Mrs. Bishop Hill of Washington, D. C., 4 and 3, in the final.

The 20-year-old Massachusetts girl took a five-up lead on the first nine and never was in danger. She halved the first two holes and won the next five in succession. In the second flight Mrs. W. H. Brubaker of Hershey, Penna., defeated Mrs. Arthur Brown of Shawnee-on-Delaware, 5 and 4.

Officials Oppose Ball

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31 (AP)—George M. Trautman, president of the American Association, came out yesterday in opposition to the "rabbit" ball, and said that for the next season a majority of the club presidents favored a ball that would "give the game back to the pitchers and the fans."

To the Victors of 1936

Wide World

Medal Which Will Be Given to the Winners of the Events at the Olympic Games at Berlin

The Olympic Games of 1936

No. 8—Expansion

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The comprehensive program of the XIth Olympic Games here, Aug. 1 to 16, emphasizes the main trend of sport since Baron Pierre de Coubertin, of France, was instrumental in reviving the classic old-time Greek festivals at Athens in 1896. That trend is toward internationalism.

From ping-pong to pony polo, the climax of competition is the international match. In each sport, the primary form of organization is the club to co-ordinate the activities of individuals engaged in the same pursuit. Then rose the national associations to co-ordinate the activities of the clubs. And then the international federations, to co-ordinate the activities of the national associations. Above those, yet again, is the International Olympic Committee, under the guidance of which the federations are co-ordinated to organize every four years Olympic contests, otherwise describable as amateur championships of the world.

Now this remarkable pyramid of amateur athletics which has the Olympic Games as its apex did not exist at the time when the first modern Olympic meeting took place. English-speaking people were the only folk in those days who gave much time to organized games. De Coubertin noticed this and became particularly interested in the part played by sport as a character builder in English public schools.

While pondering upon the best way to introduce "sport for sport's sake" into French national life, he was led to think deeply about the classic Olympic Games which had united in quadrennial truces the warring states of ancient Greece. He visualized a modern version of these festivals that would bring together the youth of various nations, pledged to uphold the highest ideals of sportsmanship. He did more than visualize it. He worked to bring it about. And his scheme materialized in 1896.

Tiny Little Thing

Compared with the Games of 1936, the Athens meeting was a tiny little thing. Four years later a rather bigger affair was arranged in Paris. But the French general public at that time was not tuned in to an appreciation of sport and the Olympics were regarded as a type of entertainment similar to that offered by the late Mr. Barnum. America took those Games seriously, however, and almost swept the board. In 1904 the United States promoted the Games at St. Louis, Mo., furnished very nearly all the participants, and, naturally, won everything.

That brings us up to the dawn of the "international era," which may be said to date from the fourth Olympic Games at London in 1908—the first international sports meeting really worthy the name, that could be accurately described as "big."

London Gets Games in 1908

The original intention was to stage the 1908 games in Rome; but unexpected difficulties confronted the Italian Olympic Committee, and at short notice the elaborate task of promotion was undertaken by the British Olympic Association, under the distinguished honorary secretaryship of the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, a personal friend of De Coubertin.

By a happy coincidence, the Franco-British Exhibition at the White City, London, was held the same year, and co-operation between the organizers of the two undertakings led to the athletics, swimming and certain other sections of the Games being held in a fine new arena with accommodation for 70,000 spectators.

By the time British enthusiasts had finished drawing up the program it had attained astounding proportions and included athletics, archery, boxing, cycling, fencing, Association football, Rugby football, gymnastics, field hockey, lawn tennis on grass and covered courts, lacrosse, motorboating, pony polo, rackets, rowing, shooting, golf, skating, real tennis, swimming, diving, wrestling and yachting. Some of those diversions have been dropped since then; others have taken a regular place in the Olympic schedule. Altogether there were 109 separate events.

Now, those Games did not run their course with complete harmony and they furnished one episode which survived in memory in Britain after the war and made that country divided in opinion as to whether the Olympics were worth supporting or not. It happened in the final of the 400 meters. Lieut. Wyndham Halswelle was obstructed by an American. He tried to get by, but the man ran wide until both of them were only about 18 inches off the outside edge of the track. The judges disqualified the offender and ordered the race to be rerun in strings without him. The American representatives did not turn out. And Halswelle "ran over" in 50s.

Detractors of the Games used that occurrence as an argument for many years. But they had to drop it in the end, because of the warm friendship that arose between British and American athletes, who together had the responsibility of giving practical demonstrations of sportsmanship to competitors from countries where the seeds of sport were but newly sown.

I suppose the Marathon run of Pietri Dorando from Windsor to the White City is the best-known epic of the modern Olympic Games. The little Italian was scarcely conscious when, leading by a long distance, he entered the Stadium; and he turned to his right instead of his left, as he should have done. He fell in a heap on the track, and, as it was scarcely humane to leave him there, officials ran to his assistance. The excitement of his compatriots, assembled in force, was so intense that, when Dorando was slightly recovered, they clamored for him to continue toward the tape which he had so nearly reached. He did so and staggered over the finishing line to tumultuous applause. But he was disqualified because he had received assistance, and victory went to the next arrival, an American, J. J. Hayes. When the prizes were distributed by Queen Alexandra, Dorando received a special gold cup, given by Her Majesty in remembrance of his heroic run.

Program Too Big

After the 1908 Games, the general opinion in Olympic circles was that the program in London had been too big. So reductions were made for the next festival of the series at Stockholm, Swed., in 1912. There the Finns first revealed their capacity for distance running, and so founded a tradition which has been brilliantly maintained by men like Nurmi, Ritola and Iso-Hollo.

Although the program had been judiciously pruned, the number of competitors and nations represented was greater than ever before, and some important events, such as the athletic decathlon and the modern pentathlon, were introduced. The Games indeed assumed at Stockholm the general appearance that they wear today. The standard of competition was high and Olympic records received a thorough shaking up.

XIth Olympiad Opening Program

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 31

SATURDAY'S Olympic ceremonial program follows:

8 to 10 a. m. (2 to 4 a. m. eastern standard time)—Berlin's youth will assemble at all sports grounds in the city. International Olympic Committee will visit one group.

10:30—Divine services, Protestant "Dom" and Hedwigs Catholic Cathedral.

11:30—Ceremony at tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

12 m.—Reception to International Olympic Committee guests of honor at old museum.

12:15 to 12:30 p. m.—Demonstration by Hitler youth at Lustgarten, opposite the former Imperial Palace.

12:30—Arrival from Greece of torchbearers with Olympic Flame before staircase leading up to old museum.

1:30—Reception by Adolf Hitler to I. O. C. organizing committee.

4—Opening of Games at Olympic Stadium.

America's superiority in track and field events, taken altogether, was most marked, as it has been, indeed, in every one of the modern Olympics.

The next Games were to have been held at Berlin in 1916 and Germany had already made preparations for them when war broke out. Twenty years were to pass before the nations of the world could send their athletes here to contend together in peace and to profit by Germany's flair for the detailed organization of undertakings of this type and size.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	57	36	.613
St. Louis	57	38	.600
New York	53	44	.546
Pittsburgh	50	46	.521
Cincinnati	46	47	.495
Boston	45	51	.469
Philadelphia	37	57	.394
Brooklyn	35	61	.365

Results July 30

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3 (11 innings).
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 0.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	34	.653
Cleveland	58	42	.580
Boston	53	46	.535
Chicago	51	45	.531
Detroit	51	46	.526
Washington	49	50	.495
St. Louis	33	63	.344
Philadelphia	32	65	.330

Results July 30

Detroit 5, New York 4 (10 innings).
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 11, Washington 8.

White Sox Climb When Kennedy's Streak Begins

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Picked at the season's start to finish "somewhere in the second division" of the American League, the Chicago White Sox have put on an extra burst of speed since the halfway mark and today shape up as a decided threat to close the race in the upper half of the circuit. One of the main reasons for the recent improvement is Vernon Kennedy, the "forgotten man" of Jimmy Dykes's pitching staff.

About a year ago this time, Kennedy, still just a rookie struggling to gain recognition in fast company, wrote his name in baseball's Hall of Fame by pitching a no-hit, no-run game. No other boxman in the majors accomplished this feat through the 1935 race.

Ran Into Slump

But following this performance, Kennedy's effectiveness practically disappeared. During the latter part of the flag battle, he became the "forgotten man" of the American League, winning only occasionally with form far below his record-breaking exhibition. Through the early part of the 1936 campaign, Kennedy showed nothing to make him stand out above other hurlers, as he did on that July afternoon in 1935.

However, most slumps come to an end, and Kennedy apparently shook his early in June of this year. For since June 6 he has beaten every club in the league at least once, with the single exception of the Detroit Tigers, whom he has not faced. His mound work has overshadowed such stars as Dizzy Dean, Carl Hubbell, Schoolboy Rowe and Bob Grove. Kennedy has won 10 straight games.

This string includes four victories over the Athletics, three over the Senators and one each over the Yankees, Indians and Red Sox. He has failed to finish only one game, and has averaged slightly more than eight hits per contest. Kennedy's steady work has put the White Sox in the thick of the fight for second place in the league standing, to make the club one of the surprises of the season.

Kennedy gained his tenth straight yesterday by beating the Athletics, 7 to 4, at Chicago. He scattered nine hits while his team mates were collecting 13 off Dusty Rhodes in 7 1-3 innings. Vernon made two hits himself and batted home a run. It was his fourteenth triumph of the year.

Rowe Holds Yankees

Schoolboy Rowe, lanky Tiger ace, defeated the league-leading Yankees for the second time in four days yesterday after a shaky start. The two clubs fought hard for 10 innings, a passed ball by Catcher Bill Dickey finally giving the Bengals the deciding run. The setback reduced New York's lead over the second-place Cleveland club to 7½ games. Cleveland beat Washington, 11 to 8.

At St. Louis, the Browns scored over the Red Sox, 4 to 3. Jim Bottomley's single with the bases loaded in the eighth inning gave the Browns their winning run.

The National League pennant race became more complicataed yesterday when the leading Cubs lost and the Cardinals and Giants won. At the close of the afternoon's proceedings, the Bruins were only one game in front of the Cards, who in turn were five contests ahead of the Giants.

For the second successive day, the Giants stopped the Cubs. Carl Hubbell and Curt Davis staged a great mound duel, but the New Yorkers broke this up with a three-run rally in the sixth inning. Augie Galan's first-inning homer was the only Chicago score.

Three rookies, Mize, Winford and Garibaldi, led the Cards to a 7-to-0 triumph over the Dodgers. Winford pitched and allowed only four hits; Mize made two safeties, one a homer, and Garibaldi added two more hits.

The Pirates tightened their hold on a first-division berth by defeating the Bees in 11 innings, 5 to 3. Boston errors were costly. At Philadelphia, the Reds and Phillies split a doubleheader.

Lake Placid Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 31—Professional golfers entering the first annual Lake Placid open tourney, to be staged at the Lake Placid Golf and Country Club, Aug. 18, 19, and 20, will shoot at a total purse of $3000, it is announced by the tournament committee. First prize brings the winner $750; second, $500, and third, $375. Money prizes are offered for all of the first 14 places, ranging from $275 for fourth down to $50 for fourteenth. Amateurs will have special prizes awarded them. In addition, the low-scoring amateur will win a leg on the "Kate Smith Trophy," valued at $500 and presented for this competition by Kate Smith, radio songbird. A replica of this trophy will be awarded each year. The amateur getting three wins receives the original trophy as an outright award.

Argos of Toronto Are Favorites To Retain '35 Laurels

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 31—Threatened only by one rival club, the Westsides of Buffalo, the Toronto Argonauts were favored to retain their laurels in the fifty-fourth Royal Canadian Henley regatta today.

The Argos, winning three events, finished second twice and third once, collected a total of 31 points in the first day's events. The Westsides scored 22 points. Results of trial heats run yesterday produced one dangerous contender in the Wyandotte (Mich.) Club but there was little prospect that anyone would overhaul the Argos and Buffalo.

Wyandotte crews qualified for the finals in the junior eights against the Hamilton Leanders, and the 140-pound junior eights against St. Catherines, Ont.

Another outstanding western contender was Bob Declercq of Detroit, who rows in the colors of Columbia University. He finished a close second to Erkin Konrad of Buffalo in the quarter-mile open singles yesterday and conquered Konrad in a trial heat to qualify in the association singles.

The Westsides picked up their other points by winning the 150-pound fours from the Argonauts and placing second to the Argos in the junior 140-pound fours and junior fours, no weight. The Toronto club also took first and second places in the 140-pound quarter-mile dash as Jack Flauvelle beat out Fred Burns while Herb Miller came in third in the open single event.

Aim to Establish Amateur Baseball As Olympic Sport

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—Preliminary organization of an international baseball federation was effected today, aimed at establishing America's national pastime permanently on the Olympic program, also developing amateur competition on a world-wide basis.

Leslie Mann and Dinty Dennis of Miami, manager and assistant manager of the American team here to give exhibitions, were elected chairman and secretary, respectively, of the organization committee named at the meeting attended by 25 representatives of countries.

Mann was assured that at least 10 nations will participate in the formal organization of the federation next week, when the United States will be joined by Japan, Mexico, Chile, China, England, Holland, Belgium, France and Canada.

Mann said that baseball, which is on an exhibition basis here, will be definitely an official part of the Olympic program four years hence if Tokyo is awarded the 1940 games.

Pittsburgh Field Club Gets 1937 P.G.A. Tourney

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The 1937 Professional Golfers Association championship tournament has been awarded to the Pittsburgh, Penna., Field Club, and will be held May 24-30. A $12,000 guarantee gave the tourney to the Pittsburgh club, according to George R. Jacobus, president of the P. G. A.

Although it will be the first time the championship has been held so early in the year, Jacobus predicted it would prove popular with the pros, enabling the champion to make the most of his title.

"It also should be a good curtain raiser for the golfing season," said Jacobus.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Golf Trophy Monopoly

WHEN Bobby Jones won his "Grand Slam" at golf in 1930, the greatest collection of major golfing trophies ever assembled was housed under the roof of the Atlanta Athletic Club. That was Bobby's home club, and during his reign of the golfing world that year the American open and amateur, the British open and amateur championship trophies and Walker Cup were all being exhibited there. Jones had won the right to hold the four individual trophies through his victories in those events, and the United States Golf Association paid a distinct honor to him by letting the Walker Cup be added to the collection, as he had captained the United States team which won the famous international trophy from the British team that year. Today, all of those trophies are scattered, each being held by a different person, and it will be many a day before they are again assembled under one roof.

Al Ulbrickson

Another Monopoly in Trophies

This year finds another monopoly in the way of collecting sports trophies being formed, and the credit for this one belongs to the University of Washington. When the Huskies won the right to represent Uncle Sam in the Olympic rowing events at Grunau next month, they completed a conquest never equaled in the annals of American intercollegiate rowing. In the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River they won the trophies for the varsity, junior varsity and freshman races, and when they qualified for the Olympics at Lake Carnegie, Princeton, they won the Saratoga Cup, emblematic of the eight-oared championship of the United States. All of those trophies are now housed in the trophy case of University of Washington at Seattle, the first time in history that they have ever been together.

May Equal Jones Collection

But there is still a chance of the number of these trophies being increased to five—the same as was the case with Bobby's golf collection. Coach Al Ulbrickson and his Huskies are now at Grunau putting on the finishing touches for the Olympic regatta which is soon to take place. Uncle Sam's representatives have always come through to victory in the eight-oared event. In 1928, at Amsterdam, and in 1932, at Los Angeles, the Golden Bears of California kept America's slate clean, and now it is up to the Huskies of Washington to carry on the fine record. Reports from the site of training have not been very encouraging, as their fine stroke oar has been cut out of the shell. With him stroking the eight and the crew showing the ability it showed on the Hudson River and Lake Carnegie, there are good prospects of a fifth cup being in Seattle before the next academic year begins at University of Washington.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "Ergophile" is a new word meaning "lover of work." "Ergo" means "work," and "-phile" signifies "fondness."
2. City, Pity, Pits, Pats, Pate, Fate, Fare, Farm.
3. Angel, Angle, Glean. Diamonds: A, Ane, Angel, Eel, L. A, Ane, Angle, Ell, E. G, All, Glean, Lag, N. Squares: Angel, Norma, Grams, Emmet, Lasts. Angle, Noria, Grass, Lisle, Eases. Glean, Leave, Eaves, Avert, Nests.
4. Aha, the other one can be a 50-cent piece, though, can't it?
5. Th under clouds (thunder clouds).

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My Friends, the Finnish Peasants

WHEREVER I have known peasants well, I have found them delightful—friendly, helpful, hospitable. But perhaps I like the Finns best. Not only do I respect them for being intelligent, hard-working, industrious, clean; I have a deep admiration for the way in which they have preserved their individuality, language, stories, songs and music during the centuries they were under Russian and Swedish rule.

Life in Finland is divided into two periods, a long, dark, cold winter and a short, brilliant, warm summer. One July night I helped a woman draw water from her well at 11 o'clock, while her husband was tying up the tomatoes, and the children, dressed only in shorts, were dancing up and down the paths, playing with their long shadows.

At four next morning, we were making a wood fire under a caldron by the river bank, where the family washing was to be done. Other women were already bringing the first pails of milk to the co-operative dairy to be made into butter. Men were going to the forests, the fields, the pulp and sawmills.

* * *

AT INTERVALS, DURING the summer, all over Finland, one can hear the sound of the saw and know that some man is cutting the huge supplies of birch wood, needed for the great domestic stove which will cook the food and keep the family warm. Day after day, often for from fourteen to sixteen hours, men and women are working to get food for the winter. By the end of the summer, there are stacks of wood as high as the low wooden houses and, in the underground cellars, dug in the garden, food is stored. These cellars have a low double roof, protected by thick turfs so that they are warm in winter and cool in summer.

The chief cellar contains potatoes which the peasants use in great quantities. The women plant the seed, a strenuous business which has to be done in a hurry as summer comes and goes quickly. After the planting, the men attend to the crop till the harvest is ready. The other cellar contains meal and flour, made from the peasants' own oats and rye; meat, which is hung outside the house to dry in the cold, clear winter air; fish which the men have taken from the lakes, salted, dried and sometimes smoked; barrels of cranberries and pots of jam made from wild strawberries and mesimaja.

* * *

I OFTEN WENT with the women to the cellar to help carry in the food for the meals. In the Arctic Circle the peasants have dried reindeer meat also, and as a delicacy, reindeer tongue.

At the end of summer the barn must be full of hay, for the cows have to stay indoors all winter. For warmth and convenience, therefore, the stable is often under the barn. Two or three times a day, the women milk the gentle friendly animals which form such an important part of their life. They also brush the cows and clean the stables, for Finnish women are not afraid of hard work.

* * *

IT WAS WHEN I was in the remote east of Finland, where many primitive ideas still linger and nobody had ever before seen an Englishwoman, that I realized the importance of cattle. I sat for an afternoon with an old woman, who could not conceive of an existence where cattle were not always near and precious. Before I left, she sang this song to me for the cattle she imagined I must possess.

"Far way your cows will wander,
Far from the warm barn
Where all the cold winter
They have been guarded as carefully as children,
Even as carefully as grandchildren.
Oh wind, take care of them,
Oh pine trees, shelter them,
Oh fir trees, make the way soft with your needles,
Oh birch trees, reach down your tender leaves.
Grey clouds, give shelter from too strong a sun,
Sky, send out strength and light.
Winds, trees, clouds, sky,
Make the roots and berries grow fast and juicy
That the bears may eat them
Instead of the cows that are your life."

* * *

ALL FINNISH PEASANT houses have a big living-room, the *tupa*, which is both kitchen and dining room. In many houses, the family sleep there in winter on account of its warmth. Here the women weave on the looms which the men have often made from the trees in their own woods. In summer the men grow the flax and tend the sheep, and in winter the women spin and weave, making linen tablecloths, sheets and towels and the striped woollen skirts that are part of their charming national dresses. The girls, too, are busy, getting ready a supply of linen for their future homes. In the *tupa* the men make the smaller pieces of woodwork, carving spoons, pails, chairs and those amusing beds which fold up from foot to head so that, in day-time, they may not take up too much room.

In summer, too, they gather leaves and bark to do their own dyeing; for Finns, like other peoples, now want to live on their own country. It is amusing to go out with an old woman who knows which lichens will make yellow, which bark will produce brown.

* * *

WHEN WINTER COMES, there is often a break in the family. Some of the men go off to the great forests, as much work has to be done while the deep snows make hauling easy. The younger men and women may go for six months' courses at one of the fifty excellent Peasant High Schools. There they learn the art and craft of being happy in the country, the pride of producing rich milk, healthy potatoes, good crops of rye, wheat and oats. The girls learn how to prepare nourishing, well-balanced meals from the produce of the farm and garden, how to look after babies so that they may grow into sturdy loyal Finns. The boys become adepts at blacksmith work and at managing the electricity which, some day, will light their houses and help to do the work in the dairy and barns. A son or daughter may go, perhaps, to the University at Helsinki or Abo, for every peasant family is willing to toil and endure hardships that the cleverest may become well educated.

* * *

On Sunday nearly everyone goes to the Lutheran church, which often entails a journey across a lake or along the roads and then return home ready to start work on Monday.

But life is not without amusements. In summer both men and women play *pesapällo*, a very old baseball, swim and dance and go to horse races. In winter they dance and sing in the *tupa* and often act plays written by famous Finns, or by themselves.

Life with these peasants taught me the wisdom of a government policy which aims at keeping the people on the land, interested, content and independent.

O. A. M. H.

The Island

(Vinalhaven, Maine)

AN ISLAND is not easily defined
no matter what Geography may say!
It dwells imperiously in mystery
against the storm, against the crested spray.
A monarch crowned about by sea,—
it neighbors with its kind.

An island may unfold a field,
and then a rocky shore
that breasts a storm and will not yield
to any conqueror,—

And like repellent castle walls
the cliffs defy the furious foam
where sea gulls wait with slashing calls
the first ship sailing home!

An island is a circumstance
that may not be defined.
It does not shape upon the eyes
more than within the mind!

JOHN RITCHEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building. Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLD MARINER. *A Pencil Sketch by Fred George Jennings*

SHIPS and the sea exert a strong pull upon Fred George Jennings' creative ability. The sea invariably calls this Rockport habitué. Those familiar with his oil paintings of ships may regard this accompanying pencil sketch of an Old Mariner as a study from the sea does not find Mr. Jennings wanting in that knack of interpreting the rugged qualities of men who cast their nets in deep waters.

The character here portrayed is as grim as a cliff off the rocky Cape Ann shore from which he hails. The face reflects that stern, unflinching calm of one attuned to standing deck amid slashing seas. A bit dogged, a bit beaten, but not bowed down.

There is light in this fine old sailor's eyes, an unfathomed depth that softens the frankness of the face with a feeling of gentleness. There is even a trace of a smile making up under the brim of that battered sou'wester breaking through with a twinkle around the eyes.

Shore Scene

THE spread gull shadows move across the dune.
Long reeds of grass swing through the wind and sand.
The pipers print their way along the beach.
And rows of white surf drawn below the land.

RUTH LOIS SIMMONS

How Holman Hunt Became a Painter

AT THE age of twelve and a half his expressed determination to be a painter alarmed the worthy parent and resulted in his being removed from school with the object of his beginning a business training in a warehouse; at which juncture the precocious boy thought fit to take matters into his own hands. A lad three years older than himself was on the point of giving up his post of copying clerk to a certain estate agent of the name of James, and Hunt now saw his opportunity; he persuaded the elder boy to introduce him to Mr. James, and one morning found himself in the latter's office replying to various questions. . . .

The astonished father, hearing of these negotiations, immediately hurried to see the agent; he took a liking to him, the boy was allowed to have his wishes, and after a trial of three weeks it was decided that the latter should remain in the estate office.

Young Holman was fortunate in his choice of an employer, for the latter proved a genial, sympathetic man, and was, moreover, acquainted in a small way with the art of painting; so that when one day he chanced to see a drawing upon which his youthful copying clerk was engaged in spare moments at the office he was able to perceive promise in his work. He encouraged and assisted the lad, and even presented him with his own box of oil-colours, brushes and palette, teaching him how to use them. . . .

Upon the retirement from business of Mr. James, the clerkship which had lasted for about a year and a half, came to an end, and an interval of leisure enabled Hunt to visit the National Gallery where he saw for the first time the works of the great masters. The father was once more overcome by apprehensions as to his son's dangerous leanings, and this time declared firmly that the boy should be placed in "a strict house of business" without a moment's delay. Again Hunt took the management of his career into his own hands and applied successfully for a post at the London agency in Cateaton Street of Richard Cobden's business, where by good fortune it came in his way to practise ornamental design for cloth-patterns, and where he was able to continue his attempts at oil-painting, which he carried on in conjunction with the ordinary routine of duties, such as diary-keeping, copying letters, arranging samples of cloth and running with messages.

After nearly four years of business routine an opportunity of painting his first portrait presented itself to the young student. An elderly Jewess, selling oranges one day in the offices, approached Hunt in the hope that he would buy of her. "I can't buy your oranges, Hannah," was the reply, "but if you like to come into the back office I will paint your portrait." Delighted with the idea, she consented, and in a few days an uncompleted but sufficiently advanced portrait adorned the office wall, which the master viewed with astonishment at the likeness. The latter's friends were summoned to see the painting, and it was then circulated among their friends, until the rumour of it reached the ears of the young artist's father, who, filled with real alarm, returned with increased vigour to the charge, and made every effort that he could to discourage the wayward boy. Hunt held vigorously to his intentions, and it is one of the strongest testimonies to his strength of will and firmness of conviction that he overbore all obstacles and finally won the day. At the age of sixteen he threw off once and for all the encumbrance of office-drudgery, and applied himself whole-heartedly to the study of art.—A. C. GISSING, in "William Holman Hunt." (London: Duckworth.)

Told by the Caddie's Master

AN ANTHOLOGY of caddie stories is long overdue, and I am sure that Mr. Longhurst and Mr. Graves must have been inundated with many and admirable ones. These are, as I imagine, all from one side in that they are told by the caddie's master. There is a great reservoir of stories which will remain untapped unless some gifted caddie, safely retired from business, chooses to tell them himself. These stories will deal with what the caddies say about us in the recesses of the caddie shed. On the whole, it is better that we should not hear them. "Conscious as we are of one another's unworthiness" we have tender feelings about our own, and it might well be that just one simple comment would touch the spot with so precise and cruel a finger that we should never play golf again.

That the caddie has an acute eye for human weaknesses no one can doubt, and this is especially true of the caddies in Scotland. Further, they can express themselves with a trenchancy that is positively searing. It is, however, I think, a mistake to regard them as deliberate humorists. On the contrary, they speak as a rule in the deadliest earnest, and it is the fantastic and incomprehensible mind of their employer who finds in their words some mysterious humour. The late Andrew Kirkaldy was in many ways typical of the elder race of Scottish caddies. His remarks have been endlessly quoted, and he is believed by those who did not know him to have been a wit. Yet in fact Andrew made few intentional jokes and his most famous sayings were, as originally delivered, ferocious in the intensity of their seriousness.

Caddies as a race possess a genius not for witticism but for brusque and penetrating home truths. Here is one mild little example. Not long since, I was playing at Addington and my bag was in rather a dilapidated and makeshift condition, reinforced by pieces of string. So after my first tee shot, which, I may add, was the very best of which I am capable, I apologised to my caddie for the bag and said I must get a new one. "I shouldn't do that, sir," he replied; "this one will last you as long as you're likely to want to play golf." That was a typical caddie's thrust, such as we enjoy when it is at the expense of our particular friends.

It is perhaps a contemptible shrinking from such bluntness that makes me personally prefer a boy caddie to a full-grown man. He is quite as keen in his desire for us to win and less annihilating in his comments if we do not. It is true that he can talk too much. As Sir Walter Simpson said, "his anecdotes, autobiographical and local, which at first amuse, become intolerable as the match closes in darker and darker each hole." Still, in that event he can be more easily snubbed than a man, and at the worst can be dismissed without any prodigious display of moral courage.—BERNARD DARWIN, in Introduction to "Candid Caddies," by CHARLES GRAVES and HENRY LONGHURST. (London: Duckworth.)

Wayside Grasses

THE July grasses must be looked for in corners and out-of-the-way places, and not in the broad acres—the scythe has taken them there. By the wayside on the banks of the lane, near the gateway—look, too, in uninteresting places behind incomplete buildings on the mounds cast up from abandoned foundations where speculation has been and gone. There weeds that would not have found resting-place elsewhere grow unchecked, and uncommon species and unusually large growths appear. Like everything else that is looked for, they are found under unlikely conditions. At the back of ponds, just inside the enclosure of woods, angles of corn-fields, old quarries, that is where to find grasses, or by the sea in the brackish marsh. Some of the finest of them grow by the mere road-side; you may look for others up the lanes in the deep ruts; look, too, inside the hollow trees by the stream. In a morning you may easily garner together a great sheaf of this harvest. Cut the larger stems aslant, like the reeds imitated deep in old green glass. You must consider as you gather them the height and slenderness of the stems, the droop and degree of curve, the shape and colour of the panicle, the dusting of the pollen, the motion and sway in the wind. The sheaf you may take home with you, but the wind that was among it stays without.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Field and Hedgerow."

Unchanging Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally acknowledged that God is infinite, eternal, without beginning or end. It therefore follows that, being self-existent, He includes within Himself completeness and perfection, in which "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17). On page 518 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes concerning God, "The divine Principle, or Spirit, comprehends and expresses all, and all must therefore be as perfect as the divine Principle is perfect."

Christian Science teaches that God is eternal, infinite Mind, divine Principle, and that man and the universe, His idea or reflection, are as unchanging in their perfection as is their changeless Principle. Spiritual man reflects eternal goodness, endless life, and boundless love. God is All, and man is God's reflection.

How different is the human concept of the universe as material, wherein all is subject to change, uncertainty, and imperfection! How easy it seems to listen to the tale of the material senses expressed in lack, sickness, fear, discord, and to believe in their reality, and find ourselves submitting to these suggestions and conditions as unavoidable!

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, perfectly demonstrated his understanding of the unchangeable perfection of God and spiritual man, never accepting the testimony of the material senses. His clear understanding of the perfection of being enabled him to still the tempest, heal the sick, and raise the dead. How sure he was of Love's omnipresence; how clear and unclouded his vision of reality! Unfalteringly and with the authority born of spiritual understanding, he established, through his overcoming of error of every kind, the fact of the allness of good and the unreality of evil, whether evil presented itself in the form of sorrow, sickness, or death. To him, God was the only Life and intelligence, and man His perfect reflection. He never faltered, but proved and established for all mankind this great truth of being. It is our privilege to follow in his footsteps and manifest our understanding of his teaching in clearer thinking and more joyous certainty of changeless good.

Christian Science teaches that God is Principle, the only origin or cause; therefore, all is in reality governed by God's unchanging law of good. If we believe in a selfhood apart from God and indulge the material senses, we put our lives—in belief—for the time being outside the perfect law-governed universe of good, and find discord instead of harmony governing our affairs. God is forever the only source of man's life and health. God's law is entirely and forever good, and to be governed by this perfect law means health, peace, abundance, and security.

Progress out of material beliefs is necessarily concerned with thinking. The right thinker abides under God's law. He is moved by pure aims and desires, and he is alert and vigilant in overcoming false traits of character, which would hinder his spiritual progress. He joyously seeks the understanding of God and applies this understanding to the minutiae of his daily affairs. His highest aim is to serve God and his fellow men. The law of God is ceaselessly operating to uphold and support the right thinker, and nothing can interfere with or reverse the unchanging law of good.

It is the privilege of every individual to gain the understanding of Truth which will free him from the deception of sense testimony. This requires consecrated devotion to the study of the Bible and Science and Health, and the application of the understanding thus gained to daily problems. In fact, it requires learning to think from the basis of Principle, the one Mind. As we hold thought more and more closely to the good and eternal spiritual facts of being, which Jesus revealed, we shall realize that the discords of the material universe, its fears and imperfections, are unreal and without power. So will the divine reality of unchanging good unfold within our thought.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 306), "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." That is the truth concerning unchanging good, which must dawn within each individual consciousness as materiality is put off, wrong traits are abandoned, and true selfhood in the divine image is demonstrated. Constant alertness, perseverance, and patience are required in the effort to hold thought to the divine. Each one must yield self-will and the false sense of self to his real, God-governed individuality, as the truth of changeless good dawns in his consciousness.

Right here and now where to human sense there seems to be discord, strife, and fear, spiritual sense beholds the kingdom of divine Love in its unchanging grandeur, purity, loveliness, holiness. In this ever-present kingdom of divine Love is harmony, even as "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

The greatest need of mankind today is to know more of God and of His perfect government and ever-present kingdom of unchanging good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Nemainīgais labums

(Tulkots rakstā par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

VISPAR atzīts, ka Dievs ir bezgalīgs, mūžīgs, bez sākuma un beigām. No tā tad izriet, ka Viņš, būdams pašeksistējošs, ietver savī veselumu un pilnību, kurā nav "nekādas pārmiņošanās ēnas vai pārvērsmes" (Jāk. 1:17). "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) 518. lapas pusē Mary Baker Eddy raksta attiecībā uz Dievu, "Dieviškigais Princips jeb Gars ietver sevī un izteic visu, un tādēļ visam jābūt tikpat pilnīgam, cik pilnīgs ir dieviškigais Princips."

Kristīgā Zinātne māca, ka Dievs ir mūžīgs, bezgalīgs Prāts, dieviškigs Princips, un ka cilvēks un universs, Viņa ideja jeb atspoguļojums, ir tikpat nemainīgi savā pilnībā, kāds ir to nemainīgais Princips. Garīgais cilvēks atspoguļo mūžīgo labumu, bezgalīgu dzīvību un neaprobežotu mīlestību. Dievs ir Viss, un cilvēks ir Dieva atspoguļojums.

Cik daudz savādāks ir cilvēciskais jēdziens par universu kā materiālu, kurā viss padots mainīgumam, nedrošībai un nepilnībai! Cik viegli šķiet klausīties materiālo jutekļu pasakā, izpaistā trūkumā, slimībā, bailēs, nesaskaņā, ticēt to īstenībai un atrast sevi padotus šīm sugestijām un stāvokļiem kā nenovēršamiem!

Kristus Jēzus, Ceļa-rādītājs, pilnīgi demonstrēja savu saprašanu par Dieva un garīgā cilvēka nemainīgo pilnību, nekad neatzīdams materiālo jutekļu liecību. Viņa skaidrā esamības pilnības saprašana darīja viņu spējīgu apklusināt vētru, dziedināt slimos un uzmodināt mirušos. Cik drošs viņš bija par Milestības visklātesamību; cik skaidra un neapēnota viņa īstenības vizija! Nešaubīgi un ar garīgā saprašanā dzimušu autoritāti viņš, pārvarēdams visāda veida maldus, nodibināja labā visumības un launā, vienalga vai tas parādītos bēdu, slimības vai nāves veidā, neīstenības faktu. Viņam Dievs bija vienīgā Dzīvība un intelligence un cilvēks Viņa pilnīgs atspoguļojums. Viņš nekad nešaubījās, bet pierādīja un nodibināja šo lielo esamības patiesību visai cilvēcei. Mūsu privilegija ir, iet pa viņa pēdām un izpaust mūsu šīs mācības saprašanu skaidrākā domāšanā un priecīgākā pārliecībā par nemainīgo labumu.

Kristīgā Zinātne māca, ka Dievs ir Princips, vienīgā sākotne jeb cēlonis; tādēļ īstenībā visu valda Dieva negrozāmais labuma likums. Ja mēs ticam patībai šķirtai no Dieva un padodamies materiāliem jutekļiem, mēs pārvietojam savas dzīves—pieņēmumā—uz laiku ārpus pilnīgā likuma valdītā labuma universu un atrodam, ka nesaskaņa un nevis saskaņa valda mūsu darīšanas. Dievs vienmēr ir vienīgais cilvēka dzīvības un veselības avots. Dieva likums ir pilnīgs un vienmēr labs, un būt šī pilnīgā likuma valditam nozīmē veselību, mieru, pārpilnību un drošību.

Progress laukā no materiāliem pieņēmumiem nenovēršami saistīts ar domāšanu. Pareizais domātājs paliek zem Dieva likuma. Viņu vada šķisti nolūki un vēlēšanās, un viņš ir modrs un rūpīgs aplamu rakstura īpašību pārvarēšanā, kas kavē viņa garīgo progresu. Viņš priecīgi dzenas pēc saprašanas par Dievu un pielieto šo saprašanu savu ikdienas darīšanu sīkumos. Viņa augstākais mērķis ir kalpot Dievam un saviem līdzcilvēkiem. Dieva likums darbojas nepārtraukti, lai uzturētu un atbalstītu pareizo domātāju, un nekas nevar kaitēt jeb atcelt nemainīgo labuma likumu.

Ikviena indivīda privilegija ir, iegūt Patiesības saprašanu, kas viņu atsvabinās no jutekļu liecības maldiem. Tas prasa apzinīgu nodošanos Bībeles un Zinātnes un Veselības studēšanai un tā iegūtās saprašanas pielietošanu ikdienas problēmās. Patiesi, tas prasa mācīšanos domāt izejot no Principa, vienīgā Prāta, pamata. Ja mēs turam domas arvien ciešāk un ciešāk pie esamības labajiem un mūžīgajiem garīgajiem faktiem, kādus Jēzus atklāja, mēs īsteposim, ka materiālā universa nesaskaņas, tā bailes un nepilnības, ir neīstas un bez spēka. Tā nemainīgā labuma dieviškigā īstenība attīstīsies mūsu domās.

Mrs. Eddy raksta (Zinātne un Veselība, lp. p. 306), "Materiālo jutekļu nesaskanīgās liecības neskarta. Zinātne, vienmēr pasugstināta, attīsta mirstīgiem nesatricināmo, harmonisko, dieviškigo Principu—attīsta Dzīvību un universu, vienmēr klātesošu un mūžīgu." Tā ir patiesība par nemainīgo labumu, kuŗai jāuzaust ikviena indivīda apziņā, kad materialitāte ir nomesta, aplamas rakstura īpašības atmestas un patiesa patība dieviškigā līdzībā demonstrēta. Pastāvīga modrība, izturība un pacietība ir vajadzīgas pūlējoties turēt domas pie dieviškigā. Ikvienam jāatstāj pašgriba un nepareizais jēdziens par sevi savas īstās, Dieva valdītās individualitātes labā, kad nemainīgā labuma patiesība ataust viņa apziņā.

Taisni šeit un tagad, kur cilvēciskam prātam šķiet būt nesaskaņa, kildas un bailes, garīgais prāts uztver dieviškigās Milestības valsti tās nemainīgā varenībā, šķistībā, mīligumā un svētumā. Šai vienmēr klātesošā dieviškigās Milestības valstībā ir harmonija, tāpat kā "kad rīta zvaigznes kopā priecīgi dziedāja, un visi Dieva bērni gavilēja."

Cilvēces lielākā vajadzība šodien ir, zināt vairāk par Dievu. Viņa pilnīgo valdību un vienmēr klātesošo nemainīgā labuma valstību.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crocheted Chapeaux for August Days

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crepe-Paper Hats to Crochet

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WITH a wide variety of the new fashion colors for inspiration, you can triple the smartness of your wardrobe by the addition of flattering crepe-paper hats. A few hours with the crochet needle, and you will surprise yourself with the results you can obtain. For fifteen cents you can crochet your hat in any one of the fifteen fashion colors now available in crepe paper. One fold is all you need for each of the hats pictured on this page, and the crepe paper works up easily and quickly.

"Racquet" is the perfect hat for out of doors, combining all the things wanted in a summer sports hat. The crown—two narrow bands that cross over the head and button onto the brim—will keep your head cool even on the hottest beach or tennis court, and the brim is wide enough to keep the freckles off your nose. In white or one of the lovely new pastel colors, you needn't even worry about the rain; in the deeper shades, if you must stay out in the rain, we advise you to treat your hat first with a little water-repellent solution, which is inexpensive and easy to apply.

Preparing the Paper

To make your copy of "Racquet," first choose your favorite color. It may be sports red, arbutus, or flower green, three of the new colors. Bags, belts, and even scarves can also be made of this wonderful material, and you can crochet them in colors to match your hats.

Cut your fold of crepe paper across the grain into strips ⅜ inch wide. Stretch and twist the strips by hand or pull them through an inexpensive little gadget called a twister. Then, using a No. 3 steel crochet hook, proceed as you would with yarn. The stitch used is: * ch 1, skip 1, s c under ch of previous row *, and repeat from * to * throughout. To increase, ch 1, s c under ch of previous row, ch 1, s c in same st. The following instructions are prepared for a 22-inch head size.

Brim. Ch enough to measure 21½ inches or the desired head size. Join with sl st. Turn. Cr in pattern 6 rows without increasing. From this point on cr, increasing slightly to keep flat for 1 inch. Mark center front and back. Cr without increasing until brim measures 3 inches at center back. Continue crocheting, tapering the work by adding short rows until sides measure 3½ inches and center front measures 4 inches.

Bands. Ch 1¾ inches, cr in pattern until strip is 13 inches long, finish with s c all around. Ch 1¾ inches, cr in pattern until strip is 10 inches long, finish with s c all around.

Sew the shorter band across the hat, fastening to the center right and left sides, allowing the ends of the strip to be 1 inch down over the inside edge of the brim. Sew the longer band in the same way from front to back, having first turned up the brim in the center of the back and sewing the band to the outside with the end of the band ½ inch up from the bottom of the turned-up edge. Make a tuck across the front to back band where the two cross, and catch the two together. Trim with 4 button ornaments.

Another Model

For informal wear, the "Kerchief," shown at the upper right, is practically indispensable. You'll want to wear it every time you go out of the house. This one is made in flower green, but you may want to make yours in chamois, sports red, or bluebonnet. Prepare your strips of paper as for the "Racquet" hat. The same stitch is used for both hats: * ch 1, skip 1, s c under next ch of previous row *, repeat from * to * throughout. To decrease, cr, skipping the first st (ch or st as the case may be) and pick up 2d st.

The detailed instructions are given below, but these dimensions will make it easier for you to follow the instructions, and if you can make a paper pattern of the dimensions, it will be so much the better. The pattern should consist of a pyramid, the lower edge of which extends out 3½ inches on each side. The sides of the pyramid are 12¼ inches, coming to a point at top. The extended base of the pyramid, which is 3 inches deep, therefore, measures 23½ inches. A button is sewed on one 3-inch tab and a buttonhole is made in the other. There is also a buttonhole in the top point 4½ inches from the peak. When finished, the hat is buttoned around the head and the point buttoned down on the same button.

"Kerchief" Instructions

With a No. 3 steel crochet hook, ch enough to measure about 24 inches. As the work draws up, slightly extra is allowed so that the finished hat will fit 22-inch head size.

Row 1. Cr in pattern entire length of ch. Drop thread, leaving it hanging to be picked up later. Turn work and mark center. Create eye line over each eye by crocheting short rows. *Row 2.* Start 5 inches to right of center and work to within 1 inch of center. Break thread. Repeat on left side by starting 1 inch from center and working 4 inches. Break thread. Turn work. *Row 3.* Pick up st 6 inches to right of center and work to within ⅛ inch from center. Break thread. Repeat at left side by starting ⅛ inch beyond center and working 5½ inches. Break thread. *Row 4.* Pick up hanging thread, ch 2, turn, cr entire row. Continue in this way, cr in pattern until work is 1 inch wide at ends. The buttonhole is started in the next row. Start this 2½ inches from the end, and make 1½ inches long. Cr 3 patterns, ch 13, skip 7 patterns, s c in next ch, cr in pattern to end of row. Ch 2, turn. Continue until work is 3 inches deep. Break thread. Pick up st 3½ inches from end and cr to within 3½ inches of other end.

Refer to your paper pattern for dimensions and from now on decrease at beginning of each row as follows: ch 2, turn, pick up st, leave loop on hook, pick up 2d st, pull thread through 3 loops. Continue until work measures 11 inches from center front and is 4¼ inches across. This is the base of the second buttonhole. Separate the work, marking center with pin. Work first one side and then the other. Cr 8 rows, decreasing at beginning of each row (outside edge to preserve the slant of the triangle). Inside edge of each row remains straight. Repeat on other side for eight rows, which completes the buttonhole. Now join the two sides together and form top point of triangle by crocheting right across in pattern for about 5 rows, decreasing 1 st at beginning of each row. Finish with s c all around hat. Sew button in place.

Make two upturning tucks on each side, each tuck about ½ inch deep and 3 inches long. Sew in place on the inside.

If desired, a grosgrain ribbon headband may be sewed inside the lower edge of hat.

"Quick Trick"

"Quick Trick" is the name for the third hat shown here, and it's no trick to make, even for those who crochet only a little. From the front it has a Puritan air, but the back is open and fastens with a simple hook and eye, hidden under a ribbon bow. Use a No. 3 steel crochet hook, and the same stitch as above: * ch 1, skip 1, s c under ch of previous row *, repeat from * to * throughout. The following instructions are prepared for a 22-inch head size.

Ch enough sts to measure a st or two more than 7 inches. Cr in pattern, decreasing at one end only (this will be the back) so that when the work is 5 inches deep it will be 6 inches wide. Continue without increasing or decreasing until work is about 7½ inches deep. Let thread hang. Add two short rows, one 3½ inches long, one 2½ inches long, alternating with long rows. Work should now measure 10 inches at the front, 9 inches at the back. Sew hook and eye on two ends, corners, and add ribbons to other side to make it exactly match the first. Sew across the two long

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Listed Stock Quotations

Numerous Issues Continue to Point Upward in Uneven Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregularity Is More Pronounced On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—While there were several strong specialty spots in today's stock market, a number of early gainers fell back for declines in late proceedings.

Weakness was shown by farm implement and can issues, and most of the steels, rails, utilities and aircraft stocks were unchanged to a shade lower. The activity was more pronounced near the final hour.

American Can, Continental Can, J. I. Case and Deere yielded about 4 points each. Off fractions to 2 were International Harvester, Montgomery Ward, Peoples Gas, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, N. Y. Central, Douglas Aircraft and American Telephone.

Some Good Gains Held

Westinghouse was up 4. Among gainers of as much as a point or so were Commercial Investment Trust, Commercial Credit, Fajardo Sugar, Holly Sugar, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Electric Boat, Newport Industries, Corn Products, Collins & Aikman, Coca-Cola, U. S. Smelting, McIntyre Porcupine and Dome.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The rails were not particularly responsive to the official announcement of last week's freight loadings total which was the largest since last October and only a shade under a 5-year peak.

Overnight earnings and dividend developments were still on the cheerful side. Wall Street statisticians pointed out that the companies thus far reporting a decrease in profits for the second quarter are greatly in the minority.

Selling of the farm shares was coincident with predictions that the drought damage to crops will run into much larger figures than at first expected. Strength of grain futures tended to confirm serious losses in the agricultural districts.

Bonds Generally Firm

Buying interest continued to express itself with some vigor in various parts of the corporate bond list today.

U. S. Government and foreign sections attracted little attention during the early trading.

Issues claiming interest included Allis-Chalmers 4s, scoring an early advance of more than a point, and International Hydro-Electric 6s, up around 1½.

Rail liens showed a willingness to push forward, although most gains were narrow. Southern Railway 4s had a good rise on a large turnover, while sizable fractional improvement was shown by M-K-T 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s Santa Fe 4s, Allegheny Corp stamped 5s of 1950, Erie 5s and St. Paul 5s.

Although traded in restricted volume, U. S. Governments showed a fairly hard tone, with several early gains ranging up to 3-32 of a point.

Foreign loans lacked a definite trend and early changes were unimportant.

Some Grains at High Level for Years

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Crop destruction on both sides of the Atlantic resulted today in grain prices that in corn, for instance, outdid peaks since 1929.

Wildly excited trading went along with higher prices, but heavy profit-taking developed at the last and quotations dropped sharply from extreme tops of about 4 cents each for wheat and corn. In wheat nearly all of today's gain was wiped out, but in corn only about half.

Wheat closed flurried, ¼-¾ of a cent above yesterday's finish, September 1.10⅝-¾, December 1.11¼-½, corn 1½-3⅝ advanced, September 1.01⅜-⅝, December .93⅛-⅜, oats ⅜-1⅛ up, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 15 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Despite profit-taking and a set-back in rails, the stock exchange registered a firm tone today. Business was fairly large. Industrials held generally steady. Silk, tobacco, and transatlantic shares were also steady.

Paris—With rentes firmer and banking shares also in better demand, the Bourse displayed an irregular trend again today. Railroad, electricity, and coal issues turned upward, while international shares held steady.

Liverpool — Wheat futures continued skyward today, closing 4 to 4¼d. higher. Increased speculative buying the low Canadian crop estimates served as the principal influences. After advancing early on trade calling and covering, cotton futures reacted partially under hedging against outside growths.

Boston Stocks

July 31, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Close
..	Am Pneu 2 pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
..	Atlas Corp	14	14	14	14½
8.75	Bos & Albany	139½	139½	139½	..
5.00	Boston Elevated	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¼
..	Boston & Me	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
..	Bos & Me pr pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
..	Copper Range	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
..	Eas Bos Co	1	1	1	75c
.15	Eas Gas & Fuel 2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
..	East Mass R	2½	2½	2½	..
..	Eastern S S	14½	14	14	14½
8.00	Edison Elec	166⅜	165¾	166	166
62½a	Employer's Group	24	23½	24	23⅞
2.50	First Nat Stores	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45½
..	Maine Cent	10	10	10	9¾
..	Mass Util Assn	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2.00	Mergenthaler	47	47	47	46
..	Nor Butte	35c	35c	35c	35c
..	Old Colony RR	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
..	Pac Mills	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
.60a	Reece Btn H	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
.40	Shawmut Assn	15¼	14¾	15¼	14½
..	United Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
..	Texia Oil	2½	2¼	2¼	..
..	Ven Holding	50c	50c	50c	..
..	Utah M & T	1¼	86c	1¼	83c
2.50a	United Shoe M	89½	89	89½	89¼
1.00	Union Tw Drill	24	24	24	24½
..	Warren Bros	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼

BONDS

..	East Mass 6s series	97	96	97	..

a—exclusive of extras.

North American Co. Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—With operating revenues up 8.13 per cent, North American Company, controlling public utility operating properties in several midwestern states and the District of Columbia, reported for the 12 months ended June 30, last, net income of $14,890,963, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.52 a common share. For the preceding 12 months net income was $12,570,539, or $1.13 a share.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last July 31	Last July 30
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½¶)	66½	66½	66½	66
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	13⅛	13	13	13
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	20	20	20	20
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	26¾	26¼	26½	26½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
81¾	59	Air Reduction	79½	78½	79¼	79⅛
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17⅜	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13½
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4	4	4
39¼	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	38⅞	38¼	38½	38¾
38½	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	38⅛	38	38	38⅜
45⅞	28	Alleghany pr pf (h)	41¼	41½	41⅛	38
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	31⅜	31½	31½	31⅜
222½	157	Allied Chem (6)	219	216½	217	218
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24½	24	24½	24½
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13½	13	13½	13⅝
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
52¾	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	55⅝	52¾	53⅜	52⅝
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	24	24	24	..
5⅞	2⅞	Amal Leather	3	3	3	3
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98	96	98	..
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51	51	51	..
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40	39	39⅞	39¼
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F 1.60)	51¼	50¼	51¼	50
136½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	136½	136½	136¾	136½
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	131¼	125¼	125¾	130½
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	40	39	40	39¾
85½	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry pf	84½	84¼	84½	85½
58¾	31	Am Chain	51	50¾	51	50½
101¾	87⅜	Am Chicle (3¶)	102	102	102	101¾
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	27½	26⅛	27½	26
20⅜	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	30½	29½	30	29¾
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98¾	98¾	98¾	98
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¾	7½	7½	7½
43¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	37¾	37½	37¾	38½
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	16	15½	15⅝	16
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20¾	20⅜	20½	20¾
8⅜	5½	Am Hide & L	6¼	6	6⅛	6
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	38⅝	38	38	37⅞
47⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	46½	46	46½	46
4⅜	2⅞	Am Ice	3¼	3	3	3
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	28⅞	27¾	27¾	28¼
95½	66	Am Loco pf	84½	84	85½	85½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	22¾	23	23
15	10	Am Mach & Met	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
35⅞	27	Am Metal	31¾	31⅜	31½	31½
133	124	Am Metal PS 8g)	132	132	132	..
53	35½	Am News (1½)	54	54	54	54
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13½
69¾	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	67	65½	65½	66⅜
78⅛	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½) (3)	77	76	76	76
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22¾
24	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27½	26⅝	27½	27½
27⅜	18	Am Seating vtc	26⅞	26¼	26½	26⅞
83¼	25	Am Shipbuilding (2)	27½	27	27½	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	89⅞	88	88	88⅜
36¼	20½	Am Steel Fdries	36½	35¾	35¾	35⅞
57⅞	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54¼	53½	53¾	54
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	172¼	171	171½	171½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99¾	99¾	99¾	98¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102	101½	101½	101½
11¾	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11¼	10¾	10¾	11¼
27	19½	Am Wat W & E	26⅛	25½	25½	26¼
107½	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	107	107	107	106¾
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8¾	8¾	8⅞	8¼
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	63⅜	61	61½	61½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	4¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	6	6	6	6¼
7¼	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	4	4	4
40⅛	28	Anaconda Cop (2b)	39¾	38⅝	38⅞	39¼
60¼	35	Anaconda Wire (2b)	60¼	58¼	59	58½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¼	18¼	18⅝	19
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	43½	43	43½	44
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	73½	73	73½	73
62⅜	47	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	51
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12¾	12½	12½	12½
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom oCrp	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅜
24¾	12⅞	Asso Dry Goods	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
107	107	Asso Dry G 1pf (12g)	107	107	107	..
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	85⅞	84	84	84¾
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	32⅜	31	31⅝	32⅛
25	11	Atl Gulf & W I	22½	22½	22½	22⅛
31	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	27	27	27	..
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	28⅝	28½	28¾	28⅜
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	67½	66½	66½	67
30½	14	Atlas Tack	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	34½	33⅜	33½	34½
108	53⅜	Austin Nichols	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A 2)	34⅜	33¼	33¾	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6

—B—

67⅛	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40½	31⅜	40½	40½
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝
39¼	31	Balt & Ohio pf	32½	31¼	31⅜	31¾
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43¼	43	43¼	43
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	113⅞	114	..
43½	34¾	Bald Loc Asd (6)	40	40	40	40
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	94½	94½	94½	..
20	14¼	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17½
19⅜	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
111⅜	107	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	105	104½	104½	105
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (⅛e)	30⅜	29¾	29¾	29¾
24¾	22	Beneficial Ind L (1½¶)	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
63⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	56⅛	55	55¼	55⅝
19	17½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	18¼	18	18¼	18
20¼	14½	Blaw-Knox (.40)	16¾	16	16	16⅜
59	88	Blumenthal pf	85	85	85	..
29¾	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29⅛	27¾	28¼	29⅜
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (4)	88½	88½	88½	89
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	41	40¼	40¼	40½
31⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	31⅜	30¼	30¼	31
83½	66	Borg Warner (3)	80	79	79¼	79
11⅝	6	Boston & Maine	8¼	7	7	7¼
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15½	15¼	15⅜	15½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	55	54½	54⅝	55
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	53½	52½	52½	51⅞
52½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	51½	51¼	51¼	51⅜
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8½
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49¼	49	49	49¼
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	11	10½	10½	10½
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅜	12	12⅛	12¼
20½	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¼	10	10	10⅛
31⅞	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	29⅜	28¼	28½	27¾
33½	11½	Bulova Watch	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	29	28⅜	28½	28¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	14	14	14	..
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅞	4½	4½	4½
25¼	16½	Byers	22⅜	20¾	21⅜	20⅞
74	54⅞	Byers pf	69¼	67¾	69¼	66¼
30⅜	22	Byron Jackso (1¶)	29¼	29¼	29¼	28⅞

—C—

37¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39⅝	38	38⅞	37¾
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	11⅜	10⅞	11	10⅞
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	14⅜	13⅞	14½	14¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅜
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	42	42	42	42
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	16	16	1	..
52¼	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅛	8	8	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	164	158¼	160	164½
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	139¾	139¾	139¾	..
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76	74⅞	74⅞	75½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27½	26	26½	26¾
31	19	Celotex Co	30¼	29¾	30¼	29½
73	54	Celotex Co pf	76½	73¾	76	73¾
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	30¼	29	30¼	28⅞
57	35	Central RR of NJ	44	42	41¼	41½
107	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	100	100	100	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53½	52¾	52¾	53
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	11¼	11	11	11
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90	90	90	90
21	17½	Champion P & F (1)	20	20	20	20
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103½	103½	103½	..
85¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	83⅞	83¼	83½	83½
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68⅜	67¾	67¾	67⅞
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4	4	4	4¼
3¼	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
8⅜	4	Chi & Gt F pf (h)	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½)	30½	29½	29½	30
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
5⅞	2⅞	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
59	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	58	58	58	58
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2	2½	..
3¼	1¼	Chi Rk I&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5½
8	3½	Chi R&I&P 7% (h)	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	25¾	24	25	23½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
124⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	122¼	118¾	119⅜	121¾
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18	17⅜	18	17½
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	83½	83½	83½	83½
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	33½	33	33½	32⅝
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	37½	36	36	36¾
121	84	Coca Cola (2)	122⅜	120	120	120¼
20½	⅛15	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
106½	102½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
55	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	55½	53¾	54½	53½
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	28	27⅜	27⅝	..
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¼	6	6	6⅜
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	30½	28½	28¾	..
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	31½	31½	31½	31½
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅛
23¼	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	22¾	22	22	22½
107¼	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	106	106	106	106¾
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	38
134	74	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	128	127½	127½	128
72⅜	44	Comm Credit (3)	72¼	71	71¼	70⅜
106⅜	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	105½	104	105½	104
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	79¾	79¼	79¼	78½
126¼	110⅜	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	119	118½	119	117¾
122	97	CVomm I Tr pf (4¼)	119	118¾	119	117½
24⅜	14½	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅜	16	16½	15⅞
5½	2¼	Commwlth & So	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	77	76	76	75½
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	8¾	8	8	8
44½	32½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33¼	32½	33¼	33¼
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
13⅝	8	Consol Cigar	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
85	79½	Consol Cig pf xw (6½)	78	78	78	78
43⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20½	12¼	Consol Coal vtc pf	15	15	15	14½
20½	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (½g)	16¾	16½	16½	17
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4¼	4¾	4¾	4¾
43⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	42⅜	41½	41¾	42¼
6⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	5½	5⅜	5⅜	..
15¼	11¼	Consol Oil (.60)	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
11½	6⅜	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	20¼	20½	20½	20
19½	10⅝	Cont Baking A	17¼	16⅝	16¾	17
2¾	1⅞	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
85	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	86¼	85¾	86¾	85½
87¾	67½	Cont Can (3)	76¾	73	73	77
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	20⅜	20¼	20½	20½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39½	39½	39½	39⅝
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66	66	66	65¾
38½	28½	Corn Oil (1)	31¼	31	31	31¼
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	69½	67½	67¾	67¼
7⅞	4	Coty	5⅛	5	5	5
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (3)	36¼	36¾	36¾	36¾
30¾	15⅝	Crosley Radio (⅛)	30¼	29½	29¾	30¾
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	60	59¼	59½	59¼
46⅞	46¼	Crown Cork pf n wi (2¼)	47½	47¼	47½	47¾
40⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¼
41	28	Crucible Steel	36½	36½	36½	37
2⅞	1¾	Cuba Co	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
18½	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	12	11⅝	11⅝	11½
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10¼	10	10⅛	9¾
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	90	94	96	..
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19½	18⅝	18⅞	18¾
104¾	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	103	103	104
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19½	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
90	60	Cushman 7% (3½)	64	64	64	64
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	60¼	59½	59½	..

—D—

14⅜	7⅜	Davega St (.30¶)	14⅜	14	14⅛	14⅜
89¼	52	Deere & Co	77¾	74	74⅞	78¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29½	29½	..
28	19½	Deisel W G (½g)	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	46¾	44½	45	45⅜
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19½	19	19	19¼
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6	6	6	6
153	126	Detroit Edison (4)	147	147	147	..
40½	33½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	35¼	35	35	35
42⅜	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	42	42	42	41⅞
21	19½	Dixie Vortex (1½)	20¾	20½	20½	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22⅞	21⅞	22⅜	22⅜
61⅛	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	56½	54	56½	53½
4⅜	2⅜	Douglas A rts cash	6⅞	6	6½	6¼
79⅛	50⅝	Douglas A	78⅛	75¼	76	77⅜
30½	20	Dresser A (1½e)	30½	30	30	..
23¾	13	Dresser B	25	24	24½	23¾
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	168¾	165	165	166
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅝	129¾	129⅜	129¾

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mills	9¼	8⅞	9	9¼
179	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	180	179½	180	179
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	157	157	157	..
37	26½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34½	34⅝	34⅝	35
10¼	5¼	Eitingon Schild	10	9¾	10	10
44⅝	30⅜	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20¶)	39¾	39	39¼	39½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	14⅞	14	14⅛	13⅞
7¾	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.34e)	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅜
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	17⅛	16½	16½	16⅞
78	32⅜	Elec Pow & L pf	76	75½	76	76½
85¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	45⅞	45½	45¾	45⅝
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	54¾	54½	54½	54
116	113	Endicott John pf (5)	112	112	112	113
84	45½	Engineers P S 5pf (4g)	76	75	75	..
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.10b)	6	6	6	6
17⅝	11	Erie RR	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼
27⅜	16	Erie RR 1pf	25⅞	24⅜	24⅜	25½
19	11⅜	Erie RR 2pf	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
15¾	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
40⅝	23½	Evans Products (

Business and Industry

Big Steel Company Reports Greater Pay Roll Than in 1929

Commerce and Finance

Rapid Gain Shown By Credit Unions In Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Over 3100 Massachusetts citizens have become members of new Federal credit unions organized in the two years since the Federal Act authorizing these institutions was enacted, according to the Farm Credit Administration. The members were largely attracted by the plan of co-operative thrift as a stepping stone to economic security.

While the state-chartered credit unions in Massachusetts outnumber those under Federal charter seven to one, organization of Federal credit unions has been making steady progress. At July 1, Massachusetts had 45 Federal credit unions, the oldest of which is not yet two years old. The figures on membership are taken from reports of 30 of the new organizations which have been in operation long enough to submit quarterly reports.

Some Under State Law

In addition to the federally-chartered organizations, Massachusetts has over 310 credit unions operating under the State law. Massachusetts ranks eleventh among the states in number of Federal credit unions and third in number of all credit unions.

Organized to promote thrift, credit unions are composed of groups of people having a "common bond" of association or occupation such as employees in a factory or store, members of a church or club, or neighbors in a compact community. Federal credit unions in Massachusetts have an average membership of 105.

Chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the newly organized Federal credit unions already had $40,000 in members' savings on March 31, practically all of it saved by working people in small amounts of 25 cents or more per month.

The average saving at the time of the March 31 report was $13 per member. At that time, loans amounting to $55,000 had been made, and loans on the books amounted to $31,000, all of which was loaned at interest rates of 1 per cent a month, or less, on unpaid balances, as provided by the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934. The average-size loan so far is $52.

Many Reasons for Loans

A long list of purposes for which loans are being made includes hospital expenses, the purchase of food, clothing, furniture, and household necessities, and other "provident and productive" purposes. Many credit union loans are made to refinance small loans which members had borrowed from other sources at high rates of interest.

For many years co-operative thrift and loan organizations have held something of a world's record for safe custodianship of funds and small percentage of losses on loans. Running true to this record, Federal credit unions in Massachusetts, as shown by official reports, have not had to charge off a single dollar because of bad loans.

Business in Wool Goods Market Is Lighter in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although occasional shortages continued to develop in the wool market during the past week, new business in wool was somewhat lighter, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

Men's wear lines continued to gain the bulk of attention, and further covering of fall needs went on. Knit goods lines developed moderate interest for fall. Retail business continued good with further preparation for August sales, a factor which subtracted for the moment from buying for fall. The number of buyers in the market compared favorably with the previous record week. Garment manufacturers were reported booking fair orders for this time of the year.

"In women's wear lines, further attention was given sports coatings for fall, with most buyers particularly interested in such lines, although the vogue for dressy coatings continued to gain in some quarters," says the Exchange Service. "Men's wear lines continued seasonally slow. Retailers are reported expectant of a good fall business, but this has already been covered and preparations for spring lines still are rather slow. There has been more interest in tropicals for next season but still not in volume, according to most reports. Knit goods markets are reported moderately busy on the whole for this stage of the season. Retail establishments are busy clearing stocks of summer goods. August sales are being arranged for."

Crop of Peas for Canning Is Cut Sharply by Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

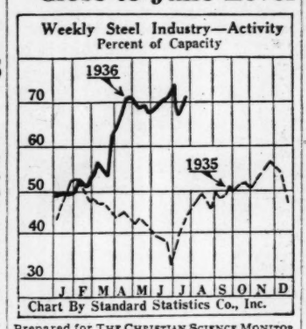
WASHINGTON—The prospective crop of green peas for canning has been reduced to 187,970 tons by the drought, according to the crop-reporting board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with the crop last year of 268,120 tons and a five-year average crop of 182,070 tons.

The crop of green peas as estimated would indicate a total pack of about 17,000,000 cases (equivalent No. 2 cans) in 1936. This compares with a total pack of 24,698,000 cases last year.

The drought conditions which have developed during July with very high temperatures and hot winds have been destructive to the canning crops in the important producing states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and New York. Prospects are relatively favorable in Oregon and Washington.

The indicated reduction in this year's crop, however, is partially offset by an increase in stocks this year over last year.

July Steel Output Close to June Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STEEL production in July held up surprisingly well considering the season of the year, and the average for the month probably will be not greatly different from the 69.8 per cent of capacity output in June.

Part of the current production, of course, represents fulfillment of orders placed at second quarter prices, deliveries against which were being made in July.

No significant proportion of ingot output is believed to have been stimulated by advance buying against possible labor troubles.

Both Wholesalers And Manufacturers Show Gains in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As a result of a joint survey by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the National Association of Credit Men, sales of goods by both manufacturers and wholesalers are shown to have risen substantially as compared with June of 1935.

Total net sales of 1090 reporting wholesale houses increased about 19 per cent over June, 1935. Without adjustment for seasonal influences, June sales increased approximately 2 per cent over May.

All wholesale trade groups covered by the survey, except the clothing and furnishings groups, increased sales for June from the corresponding 1935 month. Building lines showed the most favorable improvement and consumption goods the least favorable improvement. Compared with May, 1936, 10 groups showed increases and nine decreases. Accounts receivable data, submitted by 501 wholesalers, indicated that 72 per cent were collected, compared with 68.3 per cent for June, 1935, and 70.7 per cent for May, 1936.

Net sales of 5543 manufacturers increased about 33 per cent from June, 1935. Without adjustment for seasonal influences, June sales were 3 per cent higher than in May. Of accounts receivable on June 1, 517 manufacturers reported that 81.1 per cent were collected, compared with 78.6 per cent in June, 1935, and 79.4 per cent in May, 1936.

Reserve Balances Resume Uptrend, Rising $81,000,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that member bank reserve balances resumed their upward trend during the week ended July 29, an increase of $81,000,000 bringing the total to $6,016,000,000.

This amount was about $3,050,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The balances were built up by a return of $30,000,000 of money in circulation, aided by a transfer of $48,000,000 of Treasury cash from Federal Reserve banks to commercial institutions.

The inflow of gold continued orderly during the week, increasing by $8,000,000. This brought American stocks to $10,642,000,000. The condition statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended July 29 was $2,468,000,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $3,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Bethlehem Steel Net Jumps; Orders Highest in Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation reported net income for the three months ended June 30 of $3,431,391, the best profit since the second quarter of 1934, and with that exception since the third quarter of 1930.

Income for the latest quarter equals 49 cents a common share, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements. This compares with $603,065, or 65 cents a share, on the 7 per cent preferred in the first three months of this year and $1,800,909, or 5 cents a share, on the common stock in the corresponding period of 1935. No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits for the most recent period.

Big Gain in Orders

For the half year net totaled $4,034,456, equal to 17 cents a common share, against $1,193,611, or $1.28 a share on the 7 per cent preferred, in the like 1935 period.

Orders on hand at the end of the second quarter were estimated at $89,561,632, largest in several years, and compared with $78,469,055 at the close of the previous quarter and $49,589,474 on June 30, 1935.

Eugene G. Grace, president, pointed to the mid-year backlog in support of his contention third-quarter results may show further improvement.

In July, he said, the company continued to book more new business than it shipped against old orders.

Outlook Encouraging

The corporation had in its employ during June, 81,706 persons, the largest number in its history, he stated. In the first six months of last year 66,179 were employed.

Although the average selling price of steel was about $4 a ton less in June than in 1929, Mr. Grace said, the corporation's pay roll was equal to the 1929 level, and the average number of hours worked by each employee was eight to nine fewer a week.

"The total pay roll in June," Mr. Grace said, "was $10,200,000, against $125,000,000 for all of 1929. The average number of hours worked weekly was 39.8, against 48 and 49 hours in 1929. Thus, with eight hours less work a week the pay roll is equaling the 1929 level, and we have more employees."

"Things look encouraging for the near future. Demand for steel is rather general. Railroads are buying more and the heavy industries have been taking more steel. Automobile makers look for another good year when their new models come out.

"We are beginning to get some merchant shipping orders and expect more, with oil tankers as a back log."

President Grace said Bethlehem had found no evidence of wide support among its workers of the movement headed by John L. Lewis to organize the industry as a unit. The company's own employee representation plan, he said, has been in effect 17 years.

Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred stock and 25 cents on the $20 par 5 per cent preferred.

Du Pont Earnings Are Almost Doubled

NEW YORK, (AP)—In its final report for six months ended June 30, 1936, just released, E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. showed earnings applicable to the common stock of $36,107,371 compared with $19,220,009 for the first half of 1935. This was equal to $3.27 a share against $1.74 a share for the 1935 period.

For the June quarter earnings applicable to the common stock were $22,716,072 or $2.06 a share. For the 1935 period the earnings were equal to $1.21 a share.

First half profits as reported above included dividends from the company's General Motors Corporation investment equivalent to about $1.56 a share of Du Pont stock, against 45 cents a share for the first half of 1935.

Michigan Iron and Copper Regions Welcoming Revival of Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESCANABA, Mich. — Iron and copper mining in the upper peninsula of Michigan may never again approach the magnitude of operations in the past, but the industry is now showing definite signs of revival.

Mines that have not been worked for several years have been recently reopened. All mines on the Marquette range are now working five days a week, with the Blueberry mine at Negaunee, a Ford property, being operated under lease by the Archibald interests, six days a week.

The Menominee iron range also is busy. The Millie mine at Iron Mountain, also a Ford property, has been reopened after being closed for several years. The Gogebic range, in the western part of the upper peninsula, expects the best ore shipping season since depression began to seriously curtail mining operations. Shipments already have totaled 1,250,000 tons, or about 200,000 tons more than for all of 1935.

Stockpiles are being reduced rapidly, which is cheerful news to miners, who accept this as an indication that mines will remain in production throughout the coming winter.

The copper country, long in the doldrums, now views the future more hopefully, as demand for the red metal increases and prices approach the 10-cent a pound mark. No closed copper mines have reopened, but miners at work have received increases in hourly wages and more days of work per month.

The recovery in mining will be the subject for discussion at the Lake Superior Mining Institute which will be in session at Ishpeming Aug. 28 and 29.

Transportation in the upper peninsula and Great Lakes has been brisker on account of the revival in mining. This has had a beneficial effect upon employment in such communities as Marquette and Escanaba, where the ore docks and railroad shops are located.

A total of 247 ore vessels are now operating on the lakes as compared with 159 last year. Ore movement from the entire Lake Superior district to July 1 was 11,677,510 tons, compared with 8,145,493 to July 1, 1935.

Two gold mining properties in the vicinity of Ishpeming are operating profitably. One of these is the old Ropes mine, which was acquired a couple of years ago by Calumet & Hecla. Authorities claim that the gold area in this district is similar to the gold district of Canada.

New York Stocks, Inc., Offers Issue to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An offering of 2,000,000 shares of special stock of New York Stocks, Inc., is being made by Hugh W. Long & Co., Inc., at approximately $12 a share. Each series of this stock has underlying assets consisting of selected common stocks.

The research work of the company is provided through a contract with Manhattan Foundation, Inc., under the direction of Daniel L. Grant, economist.

Directors of New York Stocks, Inc., are: Colonel Harlow D. Savage, William H. Lough, Solwin W. Smith, Hugh W. Long and Thomas F. Chalker.

Bankers Doubt Federal Reserve Board Able to Stabilize Credit

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article I

NEW YORK—At the third day's session of the round table on business and finance at the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville early this month, a noteworthy coincidence occurred. Each one of the three prepared speakers, all of them authorities in banking, without apparent previous collaboration, introduced their discussion of "credit control" with the same observation. Each in his own way attacked the idea that the central banking authorities can "control" the credit system of the country.

One of the speakers was Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and author of perhaps the best-known textbook on the Federal Reserve System, soon to be brought up to date; one was Edmund Platt, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, and the third was George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Dr. Burgess went so far as to say that the common and loose usage of the word "control" in connection with Reserve Bank operations sends chills up the spines of Reserve officials.

Bankers Disparage Powers

This disparagement, by experienced bankers, of the powers of the Federal Reserve System is nothing new. Reserve officials have testified and written ever since the war that they have not the powers of manipulating credit and prices which zealous advocates of high-powered stabilization schemes have attempted by law to force the Reserve authorities to exercise. But it is of particular importance at this time, on account of the greatly increased popular faith in the future stability of our credit structure.

This faith has grown with the bitter experience of the depression. The wish has become father to the thought that panics and depressions can hereafter be eliminated. The extensive banking legislation of the last three years has contributed to it. Practically every weak spot in the banking system has been strengthened, and the powers of the Reserve authorities have been very greatly increased.

Yet when the question was asked of Dr. Burgess from the audience, after his talk at Charlottesville, whether the increase in the stabilizing powers of the Reserve authorities was anything more than equal to the increase in the unstabilizing forces which have developed in the same time, he was unable to answer "yes."

It is likely that the average layman has no conception of how slight is the actual faith which experienced bankers place in the present art of credit stabilization. There is probably not one leading banker in Wall Street who believes that we have seen the last panic or the last depression. The whole principle of banking reserves is based upon such conservative skepticism. "Reserves" against what, if not financial shock? The subject is one which involves the prestige of big bankers, and they are inclined to magnify in public their ability or that of central bankers to steady the mental condition of the financial community, and to discount it in private. The lip service given in Wall Street to the belief that a Supreme Court of Finance, personified in the rather unimpressive body called the governing board of the Federal Reserve System, can somehow curb America's tendency to excesses of confidence and business depression ought to be discounted.

Stabilizing Credit Improbable

The first reason why it is improbable that any financial super-control body could carry out a mandate to stabilize credit is because to do so it would have to know when to stabilize, and for this purpose there is at present no available plumb-line, yardstick, or standard. The price of gold has traditionally been called a standard, but it is not so in the pedestrian or scientific sense of a yardstick to measure by. It gives no signal of "overexpansion" or "overcontraction." Not one out of a hundred persons who talk of the "madness of 1929" saw it at the time. Five out of six investment advisory services failed in that year to call the greatest turn in business history. Even the Reserve authorities disputed for months over whether to take action and finally did so with the intent of checking the stock market while leaving uncurbed a business credit structure which now appears in retrospect as thoroughly unsound. The running controversy of the last eight months over whether reserve requirements should be raised merely repeats history in this respect.

As a result, decisions of a Supreme Court of Finance could carry weight only if the business community were in the mood to accept them. When specialists fall out the layman follows his own judgment or believes what he wants to. The business community will seldom concede superior insight to a financial governing body when the latter's opinions run counter to the former's basic sentiment of hope or fear.

The parallel between the Reserve Board and the Supreme Court would be more accurate if it were easier to amend the political constitution. For when the Reserve Board interprets the action of the business community unfavorably in the light of the fundamental constitution of finance, that constitution is easily and informally amended. Every business generation finds new credit instruments with which to fool itself. For this reason while all business cycles are fundamentally the same, they are all superficially different.

[To be Continued]

Interstate Equities' Tidewater Oil Deal Subject of Inquiry

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—David Schenker, Securities Commission attorney, said at a hearing Thursday that investment bankers put Interstate Equities Corporation of New York into a proposed $43,000,000 oil company deal in 1930, resulting in an $800,000 loss to the latter.

Moving to trace asserted connections between investment banks and investment companies at the commission's investment trust inquiry, Schenker said that Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, which organized Interstate, entered agreements in 1930 to purchase $23,000,000 of stock in the Tidewater Associated Oil Company through Mission Securities, Ltd.

The stock was to be purchased from Standard Oil of New Jersey, Schenker said, and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation was to be given the right to acquire it in a move to absorb Tidewater.

Bancamerica-Blair organized a syndicate to supply the funds, Schenker said, plus an additional $20,000,000 for the purchase of other oil stock.

One payment of $7,000,000 was made toward acquisition of the Tidewater stock, the attorney continued, along with a payment of about $1,000,000 of interest. After this, Tidewater stock fell sharply on the market and the deal was abandoned, he said.

The attorney contended Interstate, however, had been given a one-tenth participation in the syndicate at the start and paid more than $800,000 toward acquisition of the stock before the deal fell through.

Newspaper 'Ads' Hold Steady Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Newspaper advertising placed by the merchants of 66 major cities exceeded in volume for the twenty-first consecutive week that placed in the same cities during the corresponding week of 1935, figures for the week ended July 18 show.

The figures, compiled by Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, show 13,555,890 lines, compared with 12,484,699 lines during the corresponding week of last year. This is an increase of 1,071,191 lines, or 8.6 per cent.

For the year to date retail advertising has totaled 477,701,231 lines, compared with 454,042,046 lines during the similar period of 1935, for an increase of 23,659,185 lines, or 5.2 per cent.

An interesting indication of the trend, Advertising Age reports, is that the weekly gain for every week since May 9 has exceeded the average gain for the year to date. This would indicate that May, June and July thus far are relatively better, when compared with 1935, than were the earlier months of the year.

Roads Order More Freight Cars Than Any Time Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads of the United States had more new freight cars on order on July 1 this year than on any July 1 since 1929, the Association of American Railroads announces.

Total orders for new freight equipment called for 28,089 cars, compared with 2428 new freight cars on July 1, 1935, and 17,813 cars on July 1, 1934. On July 1, 1929, equipment orders included 39,638 new freight cars.

New locomotives on order July 1, this year, included 67 steam and 23 of the electric and diesel types, compared with six steam locomotives and 22 electric locomotives on order on July 1, 1935, and 40 steam and 107 electric locomotives on order, July 1, 1934.

New freight cars placed in service in the first six months this year totaled 11,604, compared with 1886 cars installed in the corresponding period of 1935 and 5362 cars installed in the same period of 1934.

Eighteen new steam locomotives and 11 new electric and diesel locomotives were placed in service in the first six months of 1935, and one steam and eight electrics placed in service the first half of 1934.

Farmers to Pay Tax On U. S. Payments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has ruled that payments received by farmers from the Government under the Soil Conservation Act would be subject to the federal income tax.

In another ruling, the Treasury said that bond losses of banks or other corporations, when found by proper authorities, could be deducted as "bad debts" in income tax returns.

Toronto Tax Collections Better, Business Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Collections of current taxes and arrears this year to date are much improved over 1935, according to the report of the finance commissioner, and reflect general improvement in business and other conditions in Toronto.

Total collections to June 20 amounted to $22,793,869, which sum included $4,002,345 in arrears. Realty and business taxes received in the first installment period were increased 2.19 per cent over last year, he reported, and the improvement in the collection of arrears was 1.15 per cent as compared with 1935.

The total assessment liable for tax decreased by $45,414,174 this year, and the total levy was $34,458,185, or $1,063,153 less than in 1935, due to abolition of the municipal tax. Later in the year the Ontario Government will give the city $1,212,067 to offset the latter item.

Palestine in Need Of Wider Markets For Citrus Fruits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Material evidences of the great Jewish effort to build a national home in Palestine lie spread out like a gigantic mosaic beneath the British aircraft which are now patrolling the Holy Land since the Arab strike began.

More convincing than dry statistics, aerial views taken by these reconnaisance machines reveal as nothing else could the remarkable transformation which Jewish immigration has brought about since Palestine became a British Mandate.

Jews Are Up-to-Date

It is partly this success which has met the unsparing industry and modern methods of the Jewish settlers in Palestine and fear of their ultimate domination that lies back of the present unrest, and of the Arab demand for the restriction of further Jewish immigration.

Compared with the somewhat primitive agricultural methods of the Arabs, the Jews are working on the most up-to-date lines and using the latest machinery. Their settlements are run on a communal basis and are exceedingly well-planned.

The growing and shipping of citrus fruits is the most important single factor in the economic life of Palestine. The orange and grapefruit plantations today cover an area of about 30,000 hectares and represent an investment of some $100,000,000.

The exports of citrus fruits, which totalled 2,500,000 cases during 1930-31, rose to 7,300,000 cases last season. In another five or six years, when all the young groves will have reached full bearing stage, it is estimated the total export crop will amount to some 20,000,000 cases.

Orange Growers Need Markets

Orange exporters are seeking better export arrangements and new markets. The growers are turning first of all to those countries which are large exporters to Palestine.

One of the gravest difficulties is that Palestine's position as a mandated territory makes it impossible for the Government to enter into trade agreements, to establish some sort of balance between imports and exports with individual countries, in order to help redress Palestine's unfavorable trade balance and at the same time dispose of the country's citrus production.

It is understood that the Palestine citrus growers are taking steps to obtain from the League of Nations a new interpretation of that clause of the mandate which commits Palestine to the Open Door Policy.

Efforts are being made in the meantime, chiefly by the Jaffa Citrus Exchange, to negotiate with various governments to secure certain concessions in the matter of customs duties, import quotas and currency restrictions, in so far as they affect the citrus trade.

Some Concessions Gained

Their efforts have had some measure of success. Sweden, early in 1935, canceled altogether its import duty on grapefruit. Poland doubled the size of her import quota for Palestine fruit and Hungary gave, for the first time, a quota for Palestine fruit, facilitating the sale of grapefruit by reducing the duty by 80 per cent.

In Czechoslovakia, owing to the fact that the customs duty on oranges was charged on gross weight, Palestine oranges, which are sent in boxes and not in bulk, were paying 15 per cent more duty than Italian oranges. Last summer the Czechoslovakian Government reduced by 13 per cent the duty on oranges packed in boxes. Bulgaria agreed to reduce by two thirds its import duty on large-sized oranges, such as the Jaffas, and thus enabled a threefold increase of sales in her market.

When in 1932-33 the Canadian Government granted the citrus growers' petition to extend to Palestinian oranges the privilege of customs franchise enjoyed by the fruit of the countries belonging to the British Empire, the shipments to Canada rose almost overnight from 6000 cases to 50,000.

World Gold Output At Record in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of gold amounted to 2,306,000 ounces in June, establishing a new record, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The above figure does not include Russia.

In May there were 2,295,000 ounces produced and 2,058,000 in June of last year. Production in the first six months of this year, exclusive of Russia, is estimated at 13,360,000 ounces, also a record, compared with 11,280,000 in the first half of 1935 and 11,146,000 in the first six months of 1934.

United States output was unchanged in June at 340,000 ounces, while South Africa, the world's leading producer, mined 944,000 ounces, the most for a month since May, 1933.

Receipts here of newly mined gold from Russia in June were 75,543 ounces, the largest amount for a month, and sending the total for the first six months of this year to 238,686 ounces, compared with 197,351 in the corresponding time last year.

Use of Zinc in Countries Other Than U. S. Greater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consumption of zinc outside of the United States thus far this year has averaged 89,583 tons monthly, according to a compilation by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. This compares with 84,941 tons monthly in all of 1935 and 76,904 in 1934.

The bureau also estimates that the lead consumption outside of the United States this year has averaged 101,178 tons monthly, compared with 98,665 in all of 1935 and 95,771 in 1934.

Agricultural Mosaic

© Chas. E. Brown, London, Eng.

Citrus Fields in Palestine Patrolled by British Airplane

Drought Is Blamed For Highest Farm Prices Since 1930

WASHINGTON (AP)—The drought is credited by the Department of Agriculture with sending its index of farm products prices to the highest point this month since September, 1930.

The department's bureau of agricultural economics said the increase during July in the level of prices received by farmers was the sharpest rise in any one month since August, 1934. It reported the gain placed the level of agricultural prices 15 per cent above the prewar average.

The drought alst causesd an increase in the cost of some products the farmer buys, the bureau said, accounting especially for a jump in the feed price index from 94 to 114.

Among the farm products on which price gains were reported were grains, truck crops, dairy products, cotton and cottonseed, chickens and eggs. The survey said meat animals were the only group to decline and better hog prices kept this drop from being large.

Higher Dairy Prices Forecast by Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP) — An increase in the price of dairy products during the next five months is forecast by the Agriculture Department.

The prediction, included in the midsummer dairying outlook report, was based on the reduction of feed supplies due to drought, an increase in prices in foreign countries that have exported here, and increased domestic consumption.

The report said the prices would "average higher than last year and probably will be the highest in about six years."

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said production of dairy products would probably decline during the coming winter and that storage stocks on July 1 were about 10 per cent below average.

Consumption of fluid milk and cream in cities and villages was reported increasing, with further advances expected.

Pastures were reported "very poor" in most dairy areas, except on the Pacific coast.

Substantial Gains In So. California Agriculture in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Substantial agricultural increases above the 1933 low continued during 1935 to a new recovery mark of $253,393,945 for southern California crops and livestock.

A 10-county compilation by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in company with State and federal agencies, revealed the final figures heralding the progress from the $182,544,791 gross of 1933.

Los Angeles County, with 619,769 of its 2,633,666 acres in farms, led the pack with a crop income of $49,458,500 and a livestock return of $26,139,449.

San Bernardino County, probably the largest local unit of government in the nation, had the smallest number of farm acres,—283,177—of the 10 counties, although it measures 12,912,000 acres overall. High productivity of these comparatively few acres, however, is evidenced in the third-place crop and livestock total of $28,471,361.

Citrus Leads

Citrus, of course, accounted for the largest part of the entire return. Oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, by-products, and miscellaneous aggregated $86,088,574 out of the total crop income of $197,636,527.

Los Angeles' 44,566 acres in oranges nosed out Orange County's 53,888 acres, $17,786,100 to $17,645,745.

Los Angeles also led in lemons, its $5,923,000 crop heading Ventura's $5,783,006.

San Bernardino grew $894,424 worth of grapefruit to lead in this subdivision. It also grew more apples, $188,489 of the $315,494 total, and more peaches, $419,046 of the $772,047 total.

Riverside, 640,685 of its 4,622,720 acres in farms, reported the most apricots: $921,188 out of $1,762,485 in the 10 counties, and also the most miscellaneous fruits and nuts, $503,286 of the $948,957 total.

Los Angeles also led in pears and berries, the former yielding $125,000 out of the $178,936 total and the latter $618,900 out of the $1,471,746 reported.

Kern County, farms accounting for 1,618,748 of its 5,121,920 acres, led in plums and prunes with $353,000 of the $575,770 crop; in grapes with $2,267,410 of the $3,728,553 total; in olives with $28,000 of the $84,535; and, of course, in cotton, with $4,894,598. The only other county to report a cotton crop was Riverside, with $634,794.

Orange County, farms making up 315,319 of its 508,800 acres (the baby of southern California), led in persimmon production with $31,500 out of the $69,821 total.

Avocado Crop Good

San Diego County, farms making up 917,562 of its 2,701,440 acres, produced $650,939 worth of avocados, its favorite crop, to lead in the $1,167,596 returns.

Ventura County, with farms on 445,581 of its 1,189,120 acres, won the walnut competition with $3,080,624 of the $7,979,178 total. Bean king, it showed $2,726,635 of the $6,213,570 lima crop.

Imperial County, with 376,318 farm acres in its 2,616,960 total, led the lettuce production with $4,493,692 of the $6,565,140 crop.

San Luis Obispo County, with farms an 1,674,448 of its 2,133,760 acres, led all counties in the amount of land devoted to agriculture. Making a strong showing in many crops, it produced more almonds than any other county, totaling $134,400 of the $237,090 crop.

Santa Barbara County, with 933,378 farm acres in the county's 1,753,600 total, led the crop of beans other than lima with $1,193,480 of the $2,114,642 total.

Brokers' Loans Off $32,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $938,000,000 for the week ended July 30, a decrease of $32,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $850,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York City	$866,000,000	$897,000,000
Outside N Y City	72,000,000	73,000,000

THIRTIETH YEAR

THE ALEXANDER FUND

On August 1st the Fund will make its 117th quarterly cash distribution at the rate of 2% to 12% per annum according to Series. For over 29 years these quarterly distributions have been mailed without interruption.

The oldest outstanding series of the Fund has received in distributions $302.00 per unit in 27 years, a yield of about 11% per annum during that period.

Outstanding participations at par $3,938,000.

Prospectus and information may be obtained from

W. WALLACE ALEXANDER INCORPORATED
1228 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment, 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. WALLACE BROWN, Inc 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary, Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S17, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

FARMS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN

90 ACRES St. Joseph County; 60 acres produce anything, 30 acres pasture; near Klinger Lake; good buildings. Write owner, CHARLES A. SAUNDERS, Route 1, White Pigeon, Michigan.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy Sept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Cen. 0851 (Newton, Mass.).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts. all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. RIverside 9-3851.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BACKWARD CHILDREN—Boarded and tutored in home of experienced teacher and college graduate. Cora Smalley, 22 Spofford Road, Milton, Mass. Bluehills 1636.

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE quiet farmhouse; high elevation; extensive view; home cooking; $14 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, Port Jervis, N. Y., R. F. D. #2.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation. Adults and children; correct posture.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FLORISTS

HOWARD E. DRAKE
Representing Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston LIB. 4317

HAIRDRESSERS

TO COMPLETE YOUR CHARM
Restore the youth to your hair. Have it styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.
ROMAN 565 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Copley Square

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Infant's trained nurse, young woman, English or American; steady position. 370 Barnard Ave., Cedarhurst, Long Island, N.Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds. Quiet homelike atmosphere. Loving care. Long. 9825.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

YOUNG man experienced in the care of those needing special problems offers place in isolated country home for man or boy needing guidance and understanding; servant, motor, garden, horses; private bath. GORDON TASKER HEARD, No. Conway, N. H.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHARMING single home; beautiful gardens; ideally located in Newton, 134 Woodcliff Rd., Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. Cen. 4027.

WILTON, CONN.—Little white colonial house; all improvements; rare charm; views, brook; 4 acres; $15,000. Tel. Wilton 298-4.

WORCESTER, MASS., 55 Channing St.—Large 8-room house, oil heat; owner out of town; willing to make concessions to sell. M. V. SMITH, 33 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 3089.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 633 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LET US help you solve your problems in painting, paperhanging and decorating. PAUL PHILIPOFF, Laf. 4308, 103 Charles St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

A FEW rooms for August—also two cottages, each 4 rooms, 2 baths, moderate rates, non-housekeeping. THE BARTRAM INN, Sharon, Connecticut.

DEL MONTE

302 First Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. Inexpensive. Meals. Josephine M. Overton.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sunshine Cottage—Attractive, refined, away from traffic; 5 minutes from lake, activities; own garden; est. over 30 years; open all year. Box 294.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANOS

OFFER UPRIGHT PIANO (Webber) for 2 or more years in exchange for storage and moving charges both ways. Write M. Hankins, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN over 45 in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania who find it hard to obtain employment; here is your opportunity for year-round employment, booking orders for roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; liberal commission weekly; write for particulars. HEATH & CO., Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Cool, spacious, running water, $8.25, single $6.00; refrigeration; refinement. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), New York City.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave.—Clean, quiet rooms with running hot water. Near Church. Permanent or transients. Mrs. Stuart. Com. 8288.

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5. Desirable attractive rooms near The Mother Church. The Colbys, Cir. 6407.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, homelike, clean, cool; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. B., COM. 8177.

N. Y. C., 542 West 112th Street (Apt. 3-D)—Two lovely large studios, single $6.00—double $9.00; bath between. Shower, elevator. Harwood.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful; private; elevator; only roomer; man, woman; $6; Broadway subway, 20 mins. Times Sq. (Apt. 34. Tel. Ed. 4-1740.)

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave., (180th). Large front, double, running water, elevator. Near church, both subways. $10. DeCAMP.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient. $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2520 14th St. N. W., Apartment 56—Single and double newly furnished rooms; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Columbia 5890-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Double and single rooms, near bath; quiet, comfortable; owner's home; gentlemen. Adams 4027.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1519 Rhode Island N. W. — Large double front room, running water; twin beds; quiet, airy. North 9531.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD

EXCELLENT place to rest; home cooking; bathing and amusements near by; $12 and $15 per week. E. S. HART, 135 Conway St., Greenfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Comptroller—Office Manager—Accountant
High class man legally trained and with extensive experience in all phases of public accounting practice, seeks new connection; married; age 45; excellent credentials. Box X-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER, commercial, portrait, 33, conscientious, industrious, seeks employment in studio or industrial organization. Write Box S-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Cook, good references. Write Box H-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP
SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

August 27-September 10; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; $15 week up; accommodations for small families; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Massachusetts.

CAPE COD, Cataumet, Mass.—Quiet home atmosphere, pleasant rooms, excellent food; perfect croquet ground; tennis 5 min. ride; Old Silver Beach 10 min. ride; rates $15-$18; Sundays, chicken, lobster. MRS. RITCHIE'S INN.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland The Misses Perry.

GREEN SHADOWS, OLD LYME, CONN.
A quiet, beautiful place for a vacation; excellent food; restful atmosphere.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; $20-$23; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

FAMOUS FINGER LAKES SECTION, Central New York State—Beautiful lake homes for sale or rent. Address JOHN N. ROSS, Auburn, N. Y.

TAILORS

CLEMENT D. MEDEIROS, Inc.
MERCHANT TAILOR
73 Tremont Street, Boston
Room 215 Telephone Laf. 7022

TRUCKING

Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678. 0034-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New (Mass.) 3960; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Good accommodation; near stations; one minute from sea, pavilion, shops. St. Margarets, 14 Linden Road.

FOREST OF DEAN—WYE VALLEY
LITTLEDEAN GUEST HOUSE, LITTLEDEAN GLOS.; 600 ft. up; grounds; billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 50s., 70s. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ HAYSWATER. W 2 Good table, every comfort bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

NORTH WALES—Comfortable board residence at "CADER BETTI." Panorama Walk, Barmouth. Proprietress, Mrs. Wainwright. Phone Barmouth 92.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS HOLIDAY HOME—From 7/6 per week; breeder of wire fox terriers and Lakelands. TERRIER KENNELS, Seal, Sevenoaks, Kent. Phone Seal 260.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EASTBOURNE, Mrs. Arthur's Agency, 1 Gildredge Rd., Tel. 1003—Vacancies for domestic and hotel workers of every description; also for companions, governesses, useful helps, etc.

FLATS TO LET

OXFORDSHIRE—Four roomed self-contained flat, near Christian Science church, in pretty country town. Electric light, gas, hot and cold water. 15/- week. Also garage if required. Osborn Tite, Witney, Oxfordshire.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN ORGAN, 16 stops, Storey Clark, excellent condition; £10. Write CLERK, 14 Claremont, Hastings.

CAMP EQUIPMENT STORE
11 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth. Everything you require for Garden, Camping, and Bathing. Please pay us a visit soon.

HAIRDRESSERS

CHELTENHAM — Vera Allan for all branches of ladies' and children's hairdressing at JAYS, 3 Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham. Phone 3252.

HOUSES FOR SALE

RADLETT—Freehold detached house, 4 beds, 2 reception, hall, cloakroom, kitchen, loggia, verandah, room for garage, all main services, front and back gardens; price £1250. Apply MORGAN, 17 Marloes Rd., London, W. 8.

SALTDEAN, SUSSEX — Well-built bungalow for sale; close to sea and downs; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, large garage, garden; £1075. THOMPSON, "Windy How."

SURREY HILLS — Charming residence, elevation 800 feet, commanding one of the finest views in Surrey; London 17 miles; forty minutes city and West End; house (thirty years) well built; three reception, five or six bed, two bath, commodious servants' quarters; hot and cold water; central heating; parquet flooring; electric and gas; telephone; gardens 1¾ acres a special feature; greenhouses; garage for two cars; freehold. Box W-368—BCM/CSM, London.

WOLVERHAMPTON—For sale, small, convenient house, with garage. 154 Tettenhall Rd., Wolverhampton, Eng. Tel. 51460 Wolverhampton.

LAND FOR SALE

CRANHAM, ESSEX—Freehold, 8 plots; charming position. JONES, 20 Rosemary Ave., Hounslow West, Middlesex, Eng.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BARNET—Lady receives guests, every convenience, lovely garden; near Christian Science church; 5 mins. bus. Box W-438, BCM/CSM, London.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Green Shutters, Tel. 964—Beautifully situated on cliff, terraced garden to sea, private bathing cabin; guests welcomed; apartments; board if required. MISS INNOCENT.

BRIGHTON, SHANKLIN HOUSE, 14, Oriental Place—Central; quiet; excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Personal supervision, MISS E. M. FEARNE.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

SUSSEX—Cottage 25 miles sea; car; electricity, refrigerator, modern sanitation, central heating, home produce. Box W-367—BCM/CSM, London.

WINCHESTER, Pleasant View Guest House, Clifton Road—Spacious sunny rooms, large secluded garden, every convenience. Visit this ancient city with its historical buildings and cathedral. 12 miles from Southampton.

WORTHING—"Sunnycroft" Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea—Every comfort; terms 2½ guineas. MRS. FROGBROOK.

POST WANTED

EDUCATED English girl, 20, secretarial training, French and German, musical, literary tastes, used to children, seeks post one or two years, preferably any country except England. M. FISON, 70 Holbroke Road, Cambridge.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada (Continued)

POST VACANT

MARRIED COUPLE for work of house and garden; end of September; able to care for and drive car if required; age 40; good references essential; £100 per ann. THOMPSON, 1 London Lane, Bromley, Kent.

SURREY—Opportunity for girls who are desirous of receiving training in the care of infants and children, also in domestic science; courses to suit individual requirements. Box M-8986—BCM/CSM, London.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE — Organist wanted for Christian Science church; small salary. Apply CLERK, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Graham Road.

ROOMS TO LET

PARKSTONE, DORSET — Comfortably furnished rooms in private house, modern conveniences; good locality; near church and buses. Murree Cottage.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Restnesth," Glen Rd. Tel. 1184.

TEA ROOMS

BRIGHTON, Middle Street—The Mary Arden Tea Rooms, light refreshments, hot dainty Lunches 1/6. Open Mornings, also from 4 p. m.

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WE ARE always in the forge, or on the anvil; by trials God is shaping us for higher things.—H. W. BEECHER.

Daily Features

A GOOD face is a letter of recommendation, as a good heart is a letter of credit.—BULWER.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The Narrowest Escape Of All

ONE summer afternoon Ferdinand, the white poodle, and Isabella, the rag doll, were sitting out on the grass by the lily pool. Bolenius Bear was sitting right at the edge of the pool, watching Bartholomew Frog catch flies. Christopher Cricket was taking long hops here and there and then resting between hops.

"Isn't it a quiet, peaceful day," said Bartholomew Frog. "I like it here in my lily pool even better than in my old brook, because I like the company here."

"I like it here, too," said Christopher Cricket.

"There is no comparison between this place and my old home, where I wasn't treated well at all," said Bolenius Bear.

"This is a wonderful home for us all," said Isabella gratefully.

"Yes it is," agreed Ferdinand. "But sh-h-h! I hear an automobile coming into the yard."

A big green car came up the driveway and stopped at the side of the white house, near the lily pool. A man and a lady were in it.

Ferdinand ran toward the car, barking "hello." John and Ann came

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Let us hope they will not see who we are," said Ferdinand.

out of the house, and so did John's and Ann's mother and father, to see who had come.

Suddenly Ferdinand put his tail between his legs and ran back and sat down on the grass beside Isabella. "They used to own us," he whispered to Isabella.

"Oh, Ferdinand!" whispered Isabella. "They might take you back if they see who you are. Run quickly and hide, before they do! Never mind me."

"No," said Ferdinand firmly. "You and I found this new home together, and if we must go back to the old one, we shall go back together. If I tried to pick you up and hide with you, they would surely notice us. Let us just sit here and hope they will not see who we are."

The man in the car was asking John's father for some water to put in his radiator. "It leaks," he said, "and now it is empty."

"You are welcome to all the water you want," said John's father.

Just then the lady in the car saw Ferdinand.

"Why, that looks just like the poodle we lost!" said she.

"So it does look like Ferdinand," said the man. "And if there isn't Isabella, the children's old rag doll, right beside him!"

John's and Ann's mother looked very sober. "Then they are yours?" she asked.

"We put a notice in the paper for a week, and you never came," said John.

"But isn't she my dolly now, after all this time?" asked little Ann.

"If you are willing, we should be glad to buy them from you," said John's and Ann's father. "Our children love them so much now."

The man and the lady looked at each other and nodded. "We are glad to have you keep them without paying," said the man. "We are glad they have such a good home."

"Oh, thank you!" said John and Ann.

As the automobile drove away, Ferdinand stood up very straight and wagged his short tail gratefully.

Desert Creed

THE Beduin could not look for God within him: he was too sure that he was within God. . . .

This creed of the desert seemed inexpressible in words, and indeed in thought. It was easily felt as an influence, and those who went into the desert long enough to forget its open spaces and its emptiness were inevitably thrust upon God as the only refuge and rhythm of being.

The desert dweller could not take credit for his belief. He arrived at this intense condensation of himself in God by shutting his eyes to the world, and to all the complex possibilities latent in him which only contact with wealth and temptations could bring forth.—*T. E. Lawrence, in "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom."*

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

CONTINUING the publication of a few bits of instruction for the benefit of cryptographers, and with no especial reference to today's cryptic message, it will be found upon study that prefixes and suffixes often may be identified, either by comparison with each other, or with common words. Probably the most common affixes to be found in this way are *in-*, *-ing*, and *-ion* (usually *-tion* or *-sion*). Thus, if the terminals AB-, -ABC, and -ABD were to occur in a cryptogram, they might be tried as *in-*, *-ing*, and *-ion* (or possibly *-tan*), which have similar letters in common. The 2-letter word "in" often occurs thus, in conjunction with one or more of the affixes *in-*, *-ing*, and *-ion*. The ending *-tion* is another valuable clue, since the common words *it*, *in*, *to*, *on*, *no*, *not*, and *into* are formed from combinations of two or more of its letters. The letters in the ending *-ing* occur transposed as *ign*, as in *ignite*, *alignment*, and *resign*. The initial digraph *ci-* and the suffixes *-ic* and *-ical* may likewise be identified by comparison.

Today's crypt contains a new word, the definition of which is given for the benefit of those who do not find it in their dictionaries. It is shared by a Forest Hills, L. I., reader:

"SKYLIGHTS" HE O USA ALKR PSOUHUY "TLQSK LB ALKC." "SKYL" PSOUE "ALKC," OUR "-IGHTS" EHYUHBHSE "BLURU-SEE."

2. Letter Changing

AN ARLINGTON, Iowa, reader suggests changing CITY to FARM in seven moves, changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time.

3. Letter Juggling, Squares & Diamonds

FOR a first attempt at puzzle making, an Alameda, Calif., reader certainly gives one plenty to think about. First comes the letter juggling. The following five letters can be juggled into three 5-letter words:

A E G L N

These 3 words are then to be used as the basis for three word diamonds, definitions being as follows: (A) 1, An. 2, One (variation) 3, One of the 5-letter words. 4, Elongated fish. 5, Consonant. (B) 1, An, 2, Same as -an, suffix. 3, Corner. 4, 45 inches. 5, Vowel. (C) 1, Consonant. 2, Every one. 3, Gather laboriously. 4, Loiter. 5, Consonant.

Then, with the aid of additional words, 3 separate word-squares may be made, using the 3 juggled words as the first lines of each:

Definitions: (A) 1, Seraph. 2, Girl's name. 3, Metric weight. 4, Ant. 5, Shoe form. (B) 1, A corner. 2, Wheel with buckets on rim. 3, Green cattle feed. 4, A kind of thread or fabric. 5, Relieves. (C) 1, To gather leavings. 2, Permission to go. 3, Projecting edges. 4, To ward off. 5, Sets of similar things fitting into one another.

4. Here's Fun!

THIS tricky little riddle was sent in by a New Canaan, Conn., reader: A man has two coins totaling 51 cents. What are they if one of them cannot be a 50-cent piece?

5. Rebus

AROSLINDALE, Mass., reader submits the following as representing in rebus form two words, containing 7 and 6 letters, respectively.

Clouds
th

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Keeping Cool With the Monitor Camera Club

Miss O. Rydings, St. Annes, Eng. Mrs. G. R. Salisbury, Indianola, Wash. Mrs. Rose Clayton, Vancouver, Wash.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THESE pictures of babies were made while the youngsters were at play, and little opportunity was available for composition. However, emphasis on some of the weak points may encourage others to watch for small details and thereby raise the quality of their work.

The background should be subordinate, strengthening the composition, while still leaving us barely conscious of it. The main point of interest in these prints should be the babies themselves, light in tone. The intense black background, devoid of detail, weakens the composition—the attention being attracted to the black tones since they are in such direct contrast to the others.

The negatives were underexposed in the shadows. Had sufficient time been given, the tone would have been a halftone or gray, which would have focused attention on the subjects. The old rule of exposing for the shadows is nearly always correct.

In the picture at the left, the tub is the weakening influence. Glaring white, it becomes practically the main point of interest. You see it even before you see the child. The sun dial also detracts.

In the center, the light tone over the head is objectionable. The middle distance is too contrasty.

In the right hand picture, the background of rocks is obtrusive.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Oilcloth Porch Cushions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A FRIEND has earned money for the last two summers by making and selling porch cushions made from oilcloth. She finds these sell well because they will not soil as easily as cloth cushions; and when they become dusty, they may be cleaned with a damp cloth.

She makes many lovely and different designs. She selects for her cushion whatever color desired (a plain one), then she cuts from contrasting colors flowers, leaves, etc., and glues these onto her pillow. She sees that parts do not overlap to make the work look stiff; also she does not use too large pieces of oilcloth in her designs, giving a crowded appearance. She is very careful to see that all of the design is firmly and smoothly glued down.

Since she makes these cushions in large numbers, she buys her oilcloth wholesale, which enables her to realize a larger profit on her work. She sells many through the Woman's Exchange.—Mary A. S., Wilmington, O.

Daily Anecdote

Beauty

WHEN she finished her latest book, an American novelist decided to go abroad for a rest and change of scene. She took a boat for the Mediterranean but, as she wanted quiet, did not join up for any of the land excursions.

At Athens, however, she hired a motor and went on a little sightseeing trip alone. Arriving at the foot of the Acropolis, she climbed up the hill to the Parthenon.

When she caught sight of the wonderful structure, its sheer beauty affected her to such an extent that she nearly collapsed on the spot; and it was several minutes before she regained her composure.

Some of her fellow passengers on the ship, who were not far behind her on the hill, came up. One of them, a matronly looking woman, bent over her and patted her on the arm.

"I know how you feel, dear," she sympathized. "My feet are about played out, too."

Sunbonnet Sue

Motoraids

Announcement

In order to continue the good work of the "Great Automotive Game" series, which ends today, we are inviting readers to share some of their interesting discoveries in motorcar operation in this feature. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

A postal card will serve; it should be addressed to the Daily Features Editor. Let's all help to make driving safer!

A 'Set' Position

TURNING corners properly is a driving accomplishment which I have found composed of many little tricks. Everyone knows the need for "accelerating at the top of the curve," as described in your recent "Automotive Game" series. But I have found that a part of the problem is to retain your correct seating posture so that you can always be in a "set" position to control the wheel properly. One way of achieving it is to brace the left knee against the side of the car. A little experimenting will show how this can be done without strain, so that it becomes almost automatic.—M. J. K., Cleveland.

The 'Feel' of the Gears

IMPROVED transmissions have taken most of the *gr-r-r-r* out of gear-shifting. But when one buys a new car, it is necessary to get the "feel" of the new transmission. I have found it helpful to take the knob off the gear shift lever and practice shifting, using only the tips of the fingers. Thus the hand becomes accustomed to the action of the gears. Any tendency to clash the gears is eliminated. A few trials in this manner will enable anyone to "solve" the eccentricities of almost any gear box.—F. D. W., Cambridge, Mass.

Brevities

Pastime Scrapbook: The best way to break a bad habit is to drop it.

Detroit Free Press: What's in a name? Well, who would rave about caviar if it was called fish eggs?

St. Louis Star-Times: A man's home is his castle, where strangers can't get at him—except by using the telephone.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Split infinitive (M. W. McG.)—The correspondent writes:

Will you kindly explain what is meant by a "split infinitive"? I have made an honest effort to find out for myself, but none of the textbooks I have make the subject clear. If you would give a few examples it would help.

Perhaps we should begin with a definition of an "infinitive": It is a form of verbal noun not limited (Latin *infinitivus*, "not limited") in form as to person or number. As a noun it functions as subject or object, and at the same time displays certain features of a verb—in taking an object and being qualified by adverbial modifiers. For example, "*To see* clearly is a blessing" employs an infinitive (italicized) as a subject; but it is modified by an adverb ("clearly"). Note, further, that in "I expect *to see* him" the infinitive is the object of the verb ("expect"); but it also takes an object ("him").

An infinitive, then, is generally considered as complete when it has the preposition "to." Careful writers and editors strive to keep the infinitive intact—that is, they ordinarily allow no word or words to come between the "to" and the verb form. For example, "*To* clearly *see* is a blessing" involves a split infinitive—"to" and "see" are split by the adverb "clearly."

We hasten to add that the general trend of modern writers is to split an infinitive rather than permit ambiguity, or resort to awkward recasting. We believe we are speaking for an enlightened group when we say that the average well-trained editor would be inclined to pass the following:

1. The object was *to* further *cement* trade relations.

2. The nations have done ill in not combining *to* flatly *forbid* aggressive warfare.

3. Every effort will be made *to* adequately *increase* professional salaries.

4. Safeguards should be provided *to* effectually *prevent* burning our forests.

Try reading each of the sentences with the adverb before or after the infinitive; and note that in each instance awkwardness or ambiguity results.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Suppressed Ambitions'

A UNIQUE costume party can be planned in this manner: Send out invitations, telling your guests to appear at a certain time "dressed as your suppressed ambition." The costumes for this type of party are usually easy to assemble from odds and ends; and as the guests arrive, much merriment is provided when the other guests try to guess just what "suppressed ambition" is represented.

Many surprising things will result. For instance, at such a party a newcomer in the community who held a stenographic job came dressed as an opera singer. It was discovered that she had a truly glorious voice, not of opera quality, but beautiful enough to provide a pleasant half hour of singing, while one of the other guests accompanied her on the piano.

You will be amazed at how many suppressed ambitions are brought to light.—K. Y. S., Madison, Wis.

Courage

COURAGE, the highest gift, that scorns to bend
To mean devices for a sordid end.
Courage—an independent spark
from Heaven's bright throne,
By which the soul stands raised, triumphant, high, alone.
Great in itself, not praises of the crowd,
Above all vice, it stoops not to be proud.

—*George Farquhar.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Taxi-Driver Tradition

Liverpool, Eng.

TWO visitors to this country, a man and a woman from Winnipeg, revisiting their native land after an absence of many years, gratefully recount the following experience:

Arriving at Montreal, they took a taxi from the depot to the docks. The man left his overcoat and parcel in the taxi. He did not discover his loss until the liner had sailed well down the St. Lawrence. It seems that while he was helping some fellow passengers the missing articles were overlooked.

The man mentioned the matter to a lounge steward, who referred him to the purser. On making inquiries at the tourist's bureau, it was found that the overcoat and parcel had been brought on board by the taxi driver just before the ship sailed.

These visitors hope this item may be the means of bringing their grateful thanks to this gallant taxi driver, whose honesty so well upholds the best tradition of taxi drivers wherever found.

In Lighter Vein

Value of Kicks

Just take this comfort in your soul,
In the midst of your worries and frets,
The football never could score a goal
Were it not for the kicks it gets.

Hm-m!

Jane: "My Scotch boy friend sent me his picture yesterday."

Joan: "How does he look?"

Jane: "I don't know yet. I haven't had it developed."—*Two Bells.*

A Point Well Taken

"I see where a Princeton professor thinks radio may be used to drive away insects."

"But how is one going to be sure that they are listening?"

Nothing at All!

"A writer says that only a seventh of an iceberg appears above the surface."

"Huh! He's probably never tried to get to the bottom of a dandelion."

She Wanted a Pair Like Them!

A lecturer had been describing some of the sights he had seen abroad. "There are some spectacles," he said, "that one never forgets."

"I wish you could tell me where I can get a pair," exclaimed a lady in the audience. "I am always misplacing mine."

Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. Tree.
4. Pronoun.
7. Serpent.
8. Trouble.
9. Indefinite article.
10. Algerian city.
11. Club.
12. Above.
14. By.
15. Anglo-Saxon pony.
16. Past.
17. Greek letter.
18. Pronoun.

Down

1. Mother-of-pearl.
2. Male child.
3. Interjection.
4. Male red deer.
5. Mountain in Asia Minor.
6. Name of this paper.
10. Rowing implement.
11. Greek letter.
13. Vessel.
14. Era.
16. Interjection.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

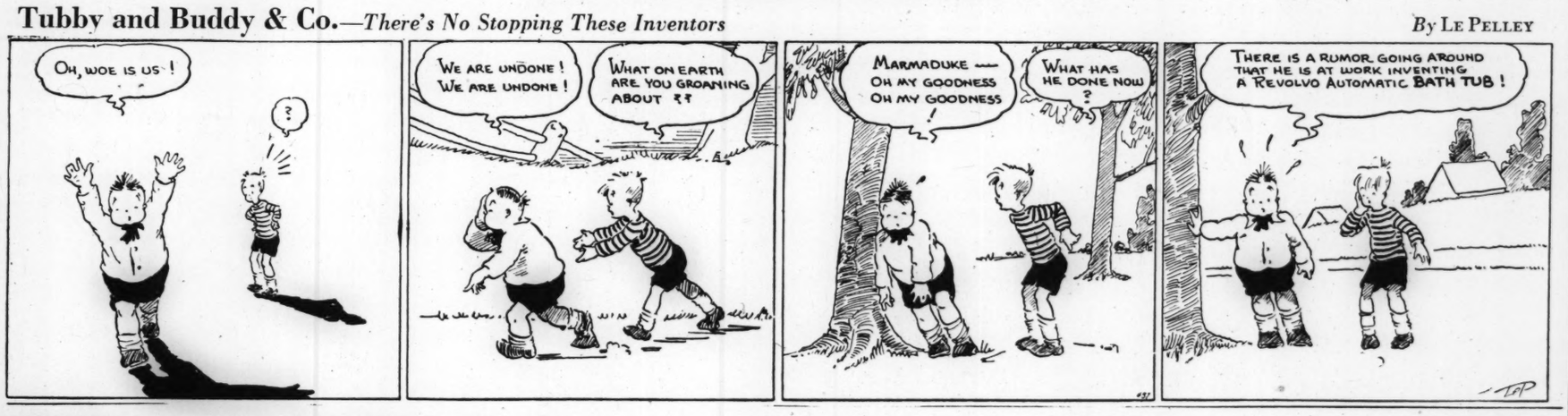
Living Waters

AMONG the people of Palestine the phrase "living waters" or "living water" was constantly employed to describe clear, fresh, sparkling water drawn from a spring or fountain, as contrasted with such water as was collected in reservoirs and soon became insipid or stagnant. This contrast is clearly drawn in Jeremiah's metaphorical reference to the Deity, as "The fountain of living waters" which the people have forsaken for "cisterns" which they have hewn out of the rock (Jer. 2:13).

When Jesus spoke of "living water" to the Samaritan woman by the well of Sychar, she took the phrase in its commonly accepted sense; while the Master went on to explain that his reference was not to water in a literal sense, but to "a well of water springing up into everlasting life" (John 4:10-14). A somewhat similar thought is expressed in the book of Revelation, where we read of a pure river of water of life (Rev. 22:1).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There's No Stopping These Inventors*

By LE PELLEY


OH, WOE IS US!
?
WE ARE UNDONE! WE ARE UNDONE!
WHAT ON EARTH ARE YOU GROANING ABOUT ??
MARMADUKE — OH MY GOODNESS OH MY GOODNESS!
WHAT HAS HE DONE NOW?
THERE IS A RUMOR GOING AROUND THAT HE IS AT WORK INVENTING A REVOLVO AUTOMATIC BATH TUB!
TAP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Early Bird*

By CARMACK

This morning I found a big black cat blocking my way to one of the front porches where I was supposed to leave a newspaper—
And no amount of tail-wiggling could persuade her to let me pass—
So the Boss had to come to my rescue—
He soon calmed her down and cleared the way for me—
Boy! I hope she doesn't get up this early every morning!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Accurate in All Things—Even Politics

BRITISH journalists are having another lesson in accuracy. A rather expensive lesson. So far it has cost the editors and publishers of two newspapers about $10,000. They printed headlines on July 16 worded: "An Attempt on the King's Life" and "The King: Assassination Attempt." They have been fined for contempt of court for prejudicing the case of a man who is charged merely with producing a weapon with "intent to alarm His Majesty."

The point is that it has not been proved that there was an attempt to assassinate the King. The man who drew a revolver from his pocket while King Edward was riding down Constitution Hill in a parade declares he had no intention of shooting, but threw the weapon into the street as a protest. Other spectators say the pistol was knocked from his hand, because bystanders thought he was going to shoot the King. That may have been a natural assumption—but it was an assumption, not a court decision, as the journalists have now learned. The whole incident discloses a delicate regard for justice and for truth, of which the British people may well be proud.

Such insistence on fairness and accuracy must impress even those who merely consider it queer and find no reason for applying the same standards themselves. One cannot help recalling why the Lindberghs went to England and wondering how such a case as this would have been handled in the United States. There are American jurists and journalists who are striving to maintain the highest standards of justice and truth. But those who love America most must be first to wish there were less laxity in language, not only of courts and newspapers, but in habitual discussion, and especially just now in political discussion.

For illustration it is not necessary to go further than the words "Communist" and "Fascist." They have been so bandied about as labels, that any meaning they ever had in the American scene has been lost. They may still be used to frighten people or to condemn without a hearing those to whom they are attached. But even their original "scare" value is disappearing from overuse and familiarity.

Two other words are "tory" and "constitutionalist." Like the others they have only the meaning that readers or hearers give them. No one will admit being a tory, everybody claims to be a constitutionalist.

This sort of thing is not confined to the ignorant or to frank demagogues. In his acceptance speech President Roosevelt spoke much of "economic royalists." Technically there are no royalists in America. Possibly the President could have been specific. But if he had defined his terms he would necessarily have limited them—and limited those to whom he appealed. If he had said "utility lobbyists" only those who supported his utility policy would have been aroused. If he had said "stock market gamblers" only those who are particularly opposed to speculation would have been reached by the words. "Economic royalists" evoked in many minds many pictures. Each hearer applied it to his particular antipathy.

Similarly, Governor Landon, in his acceptance speech, asked whether Americans want to "preserve the American system." He assumed that millions would know what he meant just as millions knew what Mr. Roosevelt meant. But each hearer put his own interpretation on the phrase. Governor Landon did not say that the American system meant free speech, but to many of his hearers that may be the most vital meaning. He did not say it meant comfortable homes or economic power, but some at least of his hearers were thinking of those things. He did not say it meant such an expansion of presidential powers as is now permitting federal relief of drought in Kansas, but many hearers must have included such action in the American system.

President Roosevelt did not say how he would curb the "economic royalists" within the Constitution. Governor Landon did not say how he would handle the drought and similar national problems while preserving the American system. Americans, if they wish to base their vote on more than hatred or emotion, will insist on better definition of terms, more fairness and more accuracy.

Sticking to Quoddy

"QUODDY will be completed. I believe in Quoddy and I believe you do, too." This is President Roosevelt's answer to America's question concerning the partially finished moon-power project which would turn the 30-foot tides of the Bay of Fundy into electric energy. Already, the Administration has spent $7,000,000 on the project, which has received widespread and bitter criticism from opponents.

In view of the divided opinion on the subject, it might have been politically more expedient to have dropped the project after Congress had refused to vote funds to complete it. In Maine, itself, feeling is so strong on either side of the question that this outspoken approval may lose more votes than it will gain.

In mentioning the possibility of a Canadian-American power pact, the President evidently visualizes federal participation in electric power production on an even larger scale. Mr. Roosevelt will discuss this aspect of the question with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada. And the President added that it would be necessary to "educate the people of this country and of Canada" on the subject of power development under government auspices before such plans could be effected.

This education should be directed to demonstrating whether projects like Quoddy are justified in both an engineering and economic sense. It should not be an education to teach politicians and people in any district to ask for government expenditures. Quoddy must be an economic, not a political, project. President Roosevelt might have received less criticism if he had considered this problem of education where Congress was concerned, thus securing full congressional approval before starting the Quoddy project.

President Roosevelt reminded his listeners on Wednesday of the sometimes forgotten fact that engineering surveys for the Aluminum Company of North America, the Westinghouse Company and the General Electric Company—all large private firms — had found Quoddy feasible long before it became a government enterprise. If he is correct about these surveys, the project cannot be condemned merely because the Government has taken it over.

Some will censure the President's stand. But others will praise him for his courage in defending his position concerning the Government's place in social-economic experimentation. It is to be hoped, however, that the subject will be viewed through the wide-angle lens of social and economic reconstruction as a whole, not merely through the not-too-candid camera of political partisanship.

What Everyone Knows

NEW YORK CITY'S Commissioner of Hospitals reports that excessive drinking is increasing "by leaps and bounds." For the first six months of this year, alcoholic admissions to Bellevue's wards were at the rate of 12,378 for the year, Dr. S. S. Goldwater reports.

Just how do the official's figures fit in with the claim that "the situation is a healthy one," as a recent editorial in a Boston newspaper declared in chronicling "a great increase in the consumption of wine in New York City"? After studying Dr. Goldwater's figures which show the mounting increase of patients—in 1934 the total of acute alcoholic cases at that one hospital reached 7649 and 9139 in 1935—it is rather confusing to follow the same editorial in its conclusion that "a swing from hard liquor to wines is bound to be beneficial to the country from a physical and moral standpoint."

Commenting on the "serious situation," the New York Commissioner of Hospitals adds:

> No one seems satisfied with any of the present methods of dealing with the problem of alcoholism.

No one will ever be. The press which sells its advertising columns, the radio stations which lease time, the politicians who evade the issue, all know that the "serious situation" presented by the problem of alcoholism must at some time—and that not distant—be opposed by drastic nationwide regulation of the traffic.

Menus That "Missed"

AT MONTREUX the other day M. Litvinoff, Soviet's suave Commissar for Foreign Affairs, objected, it is reported, to the item on a bill of fare, "Fraises à la Romanoff." Doubtless he felt that the deep crimson of the strawberries should have suggested an appellation more modern than the *ancien régime* and, incidentally, one, perhaps, more appropriate in color.

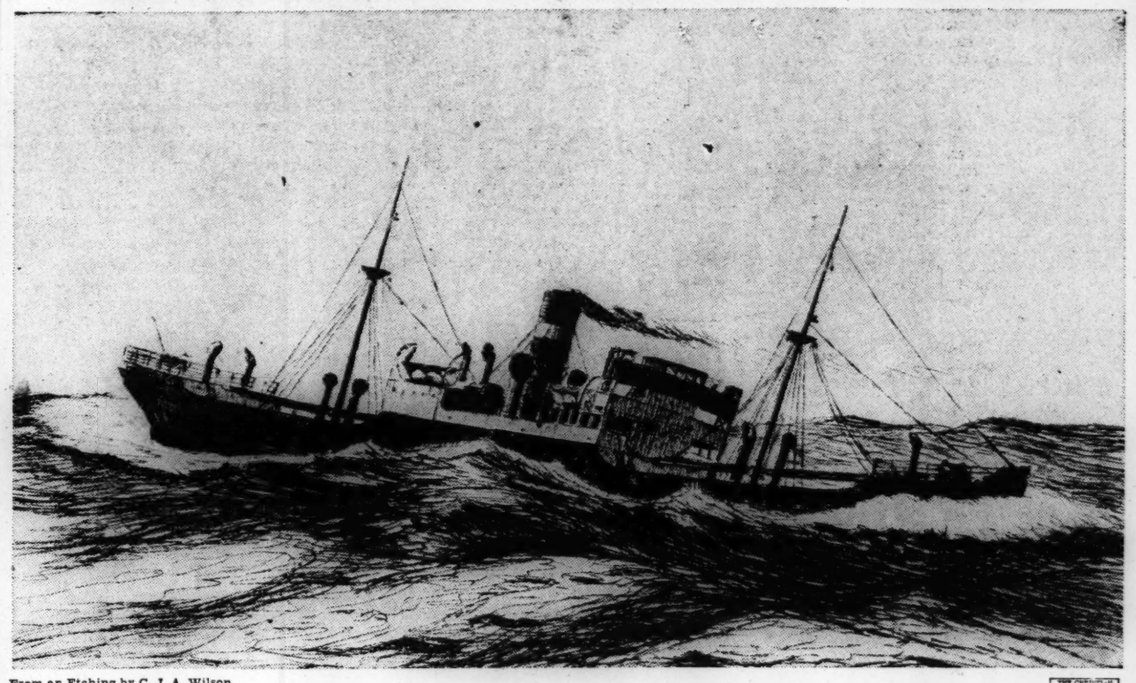
The incident recalls the disturbance to another famous Russian, this time an operatic prima donna. Lydia Lipkowska, internationally famed coloratura, was a brilliant and beloved member of the Boston Opera Company when the city on the Charles possessed its own excellent troupe of singing artists. To the dining room of her hotel Mme. Lipkowska had invited quite a large party of friends.

Hardly were they seated when their hostess became visibly agitated. The headwaiter hurried up, disappeared hastily, and the hotel manager came bowing. Gesticulations, reproaches, excuses, profound regrets. All unavailing. Mme. Lipkowska would not be appeased.

Neither could she be amused. By what right had they conferred her name upon a dessert! "Soufflé à la Lipkowska!" "Forsooth." or words to that effect. The prima donna swept from the table. The party made a dramatic exit to make its entrance upon another scene.

With that amazing prescience peculiar to press agents, it happened that the talented and lovely singer's personal manager had chosen that very same evening to invite a crowd of newspaper reporters to dinner at the same hotel. So strange are the coincidences in a publicity promoter's career! Naturally enough, such a ripping story was too good not to share with the public. It was shared. All over the world. Mme. Lipkowska and the hotel management remained, of course, perfectly good friends and the men in the opera house box office became busier than ever.

Ups and Downs in the Gentle Art of Freighting



From an Etching by C. J. A. Wilson

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Hobo of the High Seas

TRAVEL, too, has its fashions. This year, so my friends in the travel agencies assure me, the trend favors freighters and trailers. Trailers, if by land; and freighters, if by sea. As those know who have read Howard Vincent O'Brien's hilarious *Folding Bedouins*, one Chicagoan with the urge to get away from it all chose a trailer. And after I had read Mr. O'Brien's land-going odyssey, almost I was persuaded. By the margin of that "almost" I know now that fate was kind. From this summer forth, I am of the tribe of freighter fans.

Freighting—to impose a name upon this method of getting about the world aboard the ships that weave together the commerce of the nations—has a knack all its own. Indeed, it is hardly presumptuous to claim for it the dignity of an art. There *is* an art in living in these cargo ships; an art that consists not in the ability to do something but in learning how to cease from doing. And there come times when most of the children of our high-pressure age would be the better for a period of ceasing. To such as recognize this fact there may be recommended the merits of a deck chair on the boat deck of a freighter, with the summer sun shining down from a cloud-flecked sky and the next port hidden in the horizon haze of an unpredictable future.

* * *

To make a trial at freighting it is, of course, necessary first to catch your freighter. That is not always easy, even though America is a land with seaports scattered along almost 7000 miles of boundary, and the vast stretches of the Great Lakes caught largely within its borders. Start your hunt and the first thing you will find is that these ships of commerce run at strangely irregular intervals. Many of them are so long away from port that few could hope, after completing a voyage, to find their jobs still waiting on return. What passenger space there is, you are likely to find, has been reserved for weeks or months. Scant help in your quest is to be gained from travel agents; none at all from the advertisements in the travel sections. At this initial stage in freighting, you play a game of hide-and-seek. But it is a game worth winning.

In my own case, through a stroke of incredible luck, I was able to board my freighter almost at my front door—well, less than twenty miles away—load my cabin with the books that would have seemed impossible *impedimenta* had I been taking a passenger liner, and start for six weeks at sea with as little fuss as for another staff conference at the office. Start, did I say? Well, better make it try to start. What happened was actually after this order:

* * *

On Saturday, inquiry at the office of the line revealed that my ship (to Oslo from Chicago via sundry ports) was now discharging the cargo which she had brought from Norway and would sail sometime on Monday. On Monday I informed my colleagues that my vacation had been unexpectedly pushed ahead a day or two; was, in fact, starting that very day; telephonic query for a last-minute confirmation, however, brought word that sailing had been postponed until the next day. The next day—Tuesday, that was—we went through another touching little flurry of farewell handshaking at the office; then the 'phone sent me home to sleep once more in my own bed. Wednesday, about noon, I could stand no more. I bade my colleagues an inclusive and final farewell and went aboard. Whether the cargo was loaded or not, I meant to start. And eventually—on Friday evening, that is, after the lights had all come on in the loop and I had grown indifferent to the mockery of Mr. Wrigley's weary clock—eventually we started.

This whole episode, had I but known it, could not have been better contrived to give me an initial insight into the gentle art of freighting. In that postponement from day to day until almost a week had been abolished while we lay at dock in the Chicago River, the whole tempo of freighter living had been caught. For here, everything is postponement, everything patience, everything at last—O blessed word!—relaxation. The advice which Miss Ginger Rogers, with the help of Mr. Irving Berlin, gave a harassed humanity in her latest Hollywood offering:

> Let yourself go! Relax!

is the advice which, I am persuaded, can be followed nowhere else so completely as on a freighter's deck.

Here, what is the optional and what the necessitous? What the trivial and what the important? What the near and what the far? I lie here on deck, sun-bathing. "Rouse, man, and behold Toronto!" "Toronto? O yes, Toronto. Nice city, I'm sure. Better run along and see the sights, my friend, while I snooze."

Sunshine. Sleep. Half-speed ahead. "The crisis!" What crisis? Tomorrow we shall be in . . . who cares where we shall be?

PAUL HUTCHINSON

American Politicana

Mr. Fillmore's Soap-and-Water Liberalism

IF SOMEBODY should ask you to make up offhand a list of the Presidents of the United States, you might overlook two or three. Among the forgotten might be Millard Fillmore who finished the four-year term of Zachary Taylor. During his tenure there occurred nothing of great importance, and consequently the American histories briefly cover his presidential service.

"Take him all in all," an admirer of Mr. Fillmore wrote in 1851, "he is one of the most remarkable men our country has produced—remarkable for his appearance, remarkable for his fortunes, remarkable for the dignity, the prudence, and the wisdom of his administration."

A newspaper correspondent avowed that Fillmore was the best-looking of all the Presidents who had occupied the White House. He was above the average height, "with a bright eye, and sufficiently stout without being corpulent." He liked swimming, and music.

"What's in a name?" Shakespeare asked. The very surname of Fillmore has an aquatic significance. Therefore it is scarcely surprising that Taylor's successor dared the possible wide disfavor of the people some eighty-five years ago, endorsed the fledgling bathtub, had one installed in the White House, and was called by conservatives "The Apostle of Luxury."

* * *

The bathtub had long been popular in England, but in America doctors condemned it as unhealthful. It was roundly denounced as an undemocratic device, a luxurious toy, and a plaything of the aristocracy. Virginia levied an annual tax of $30 on each bathtub, and some cities outlawed it altogether.

Adam Thompson, a Cincinnati trader who had made many trips to Europe, had a most elegant tub placed in his home. The floor was heavily reinforced to support the tub which weighed nearly a ton. Six Negroes operated a pump to force water into a cypress tank in the attic. One pipe from the tank ran directly to the tub, but the other supplied warm water by worming its way downward inside the chimney of the kitchen.

In March, 1850, the Vice-President of the United States spent a few days at Cincinnati. Millard Fillmore had read of the famous mahogany tub, and he wanted to see it, and possibly try it himself. Thompson had passed on a year or so before, but the man who then owned the mansion gladly entertained his pleasant caller and invited him to use the tub as if it were his own. Fillmore did.

* * *

Four months after his introduction to the Adam Thompson tub in Cincinnati the Vice-President stepped up to the Presidency. In a few months Millard Fillmore began planning the addition of a bathtub to the other conveniences in the White House. He directed the Secretary of War to ask for bids. A Philadelphia firm was awarded the contract, and in 1851 it installed a large cast-iron tub which was used by Fillmore and all later Presidents up to the first term of Grover Cleveland.

Though widely cartooned as "The Apostle of Luxury," Millard Fillmore and his family continued to use the device which had been roundly denounced by many. His endorsement set the bathtub definitely on the road to an enduring popularity.

C. S. L.

Relief on the Hoof

Book News of the Day

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1929, a great wave of clashing antlers moved out of Naboktoolik, near Nome, in the start of a government project to furnish Eskimo tribes in Canada's Northwest Territory with an unfailing food supply. The forced migration of this reindeer herd is one of the epics of the Far North.

Allen Roy Evans's novel, REINDEER TREK (New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50), is written round the experiences of a small band of Lapp herdsmen and Eskimos who took part in that 1500-mile journey across the frozen rooftop of the world. Picking up the trail at Buckland Bay, Mr. Evans traces their amazing march to the McKenzie Delta on the Arctic Ocean

* * *

The story is powerful in its portrayal of primitive people, vivid in its description of tremendous hazards overcome. Mr. Evans writes with the authority of one who knows the Arctic and the lore and traits of its native tribes. Mr. Evans's characters are compellingly real. Outstanding is the leader of the long trek, a great Lapp called Jon, the Lonely One (Andrew Bahr), who seemed to know everything and direct everybody. The author tells us:

> Jon had lived for many years in that fabulous South country; he knew the language of the White Tribe; he could make strange marks on paper which had meanings to Jon and the White Chiefs. He did not eat prodigious quantities of whale meat or reindeer or seal, nor did he indulge in those immense orgies of sleep common to the others. He had no wife with him, no family, but lived by himself, majestically.

* * *

That is, majestically as anyone could live in a barren waste of tundra scoured by icy gales. The expedition traveled during the uncertain twilight of winter, when ice bridged the streams and marshes. Each spring the party encamped while the 3000 reindeer grazed through the summer, gaining strength for the winter and the renewal of the eastward trek.

After almost five years to a day, the herd reached its goal at Aklavik on the other side of the Great River. By the inspiring perseverance of Jon and his little company, Eskimos in the delta gazed into a future without famine. It makes a heartening climax to Mr. Evans's saga of the human struggle for existence in the North and of men's service to those in need.

H. T.

The Wide Horizon

Looking to China's Future

By Marc T. Greene

NEARLY a quarter of a century of republicanism in China has failed to effect that unification without which neither a republic nor any other form of government can be a success, so far as it aids the welfare of the great mass of Chinese people.

Whether any real progress is even now being made to this end is debatable and the debaters on both sides have plenty of material with which to bulwark their arguments. The proponents of the present regime plead for time and yet for more time. And those who believe that neither this regime nor any other can effect unification of a nation which has never been a political unit or a social cohesion, assert that if definite progress cannot be shown in twenty-five years, then the thing is hopeless.

Assuming that sincere intent on the part of the present Chinese Government which should bring it the sympathy, moral support and material aid of the rest of the world, especially America, what are the principal obstacles to unification and to establishment of a reasonable degree of contentment in its enormous populace? Unfortunately they are many.

* * *

In the first place there is the continuing conflict of viewpoint between the elder Chinese and the "Young China" which was responsible for the republic and upon which its future depends. Serene and unshakable has always been the confidence of the old school in the superiority of Chinese customs. The elders, with their large influence and their possession of that deep respect which is the unquestioned right of age in the East, could not be expected to give much assistance in putting republicanism into practice in a land that had scorned it for fifty centuries.

This attitude of the elders has rarely declared itself, still more rarely has been manifest in open opposition to the present regime. But it has been an undermining element and continues to be. Thus far it has been a more potent retarding influence than has been realized outside of China.

More apparent to the world has been the obstacle to unification comprised in the rivalries of war lords. Being stern realists, many Chinese with influence and a following have been chiefly interested in what the West likes to call the "awakening of China" for what they could get out of it. This attitude has constituted a severe drain upon the financial resources of the National Government. Wholly apart from the expense of fighting one rebellious provincial potentate after another. the amount of money that has gone to buy off this one and that, if authoritative information is to be accepted, has already mounted into figures astronomical.

* * *

Primarily there is a political and social cleavage between the north and the south of China that has never been bridged. It is all very well to attribute that to lack of communications and thus to inability to reach mutual understandings. It is all very well to urge that the long-awaited Canton-Hankow Railway, now well on toward completion, as well as the arterial highways which the National Government is constructing will have unifying effects, and that social unity that must preface political will be achieved.

Unfortunately, there is far more to it than that. There is, for example, a difference almost fundamental between, not only the north and south, but between, let us say, Fukien and Szechuan, Shansi and Kwantung and Yunnan and Kiangsi. Moreover, these differences are becoming accentuated in the turning to Communism of certain sections, especially the vast Province of Szechuan which is practically under Soviet control. Communistic agitators and "advisers" from Moscow have taken prompt advantage of ages-old and traditional differences.

Nor must it be forgotten that what is understood by the word "Communism" in China is, primarily at least, a very different thing from other interpretations of it. Communism in China grew out of economic distress which exists, in such measure as the West cannot comprehend. Of all fields fallow for the sowing of the seeds of revolutionary propaganda here, then, was one where the harvest was most promising. What that harvest has been and continues to be, is being carefully concealed from the West through press censorship in China.

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But there are facts enough to establish beyond cavil that little real progress is being made toward the crushing of Communism in the interior. Dictator Chiang Kai-shek said sometime ago that "the problem is only three-tenths military and seven-tenths administrative," a mathematical computation truly impressive, but at the same time a tacit acceptance of the facts. "Politico-economic readjustments," are the great need, according to T. V. Soong. Nothing is dearer to the "young Chinese" heart than the grandiose phrase, and your interpretation of this one is as good as mine.

The main point is, that any possible unification of China must have an economic foundation. The people must be cared for. That is the first and most important consideration.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Honorable" and "Right Honorable"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago, in an editorial in the Monitor called "Addresses," your editorial writer endeavored playfully to charge the great American people with occasional misuse of English titles. Particularly did he dwell on that fact that some American papers refer to ex-Cabinet Ministers as "Honorable." The editorial then stated that in England "Honorable" is the prefix of the younger sons of peers, whilst ex-Ministers are "Right Honorable." In practice this is generally true, though the remark should be widened to include the daughters of barons and viscounts. But properly only Privy Councilors are "Right Honorable." However, it has been stated in the English press that Cabinet Ministers are *ex officio* Privy Councilors, and, though this may technically be open to dispute, inquiry shows that every Cabinet Minister must, as a matter of constitutional practice, be sworn on the Privy Council before he takes office. In addition, all the children of peers are "Honorable," except when they enjoy courtesy titles.

HAROLD HOBSON

London, Eng.